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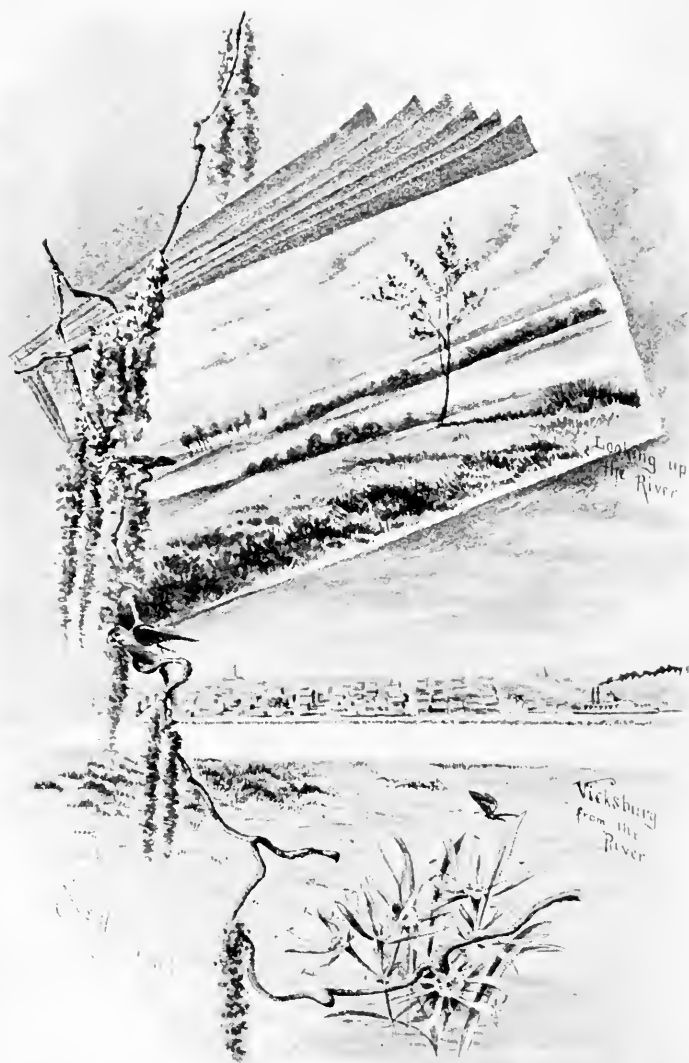
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# In and About Vicksburg.

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE BOOK TO THE CITY OF

## VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

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ITS HISTORY: ITS APPEARANCE: ITS BUSINESS HOUSES.

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TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DESCRIPTION OF THE RESOURCES AND PROGRESS OF THE  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, AS AN INVITING FIELD  
FOR IMMIGRATION AND CAPITAL.



THE GIBRALTAR PUBLISHING CO.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

1890.

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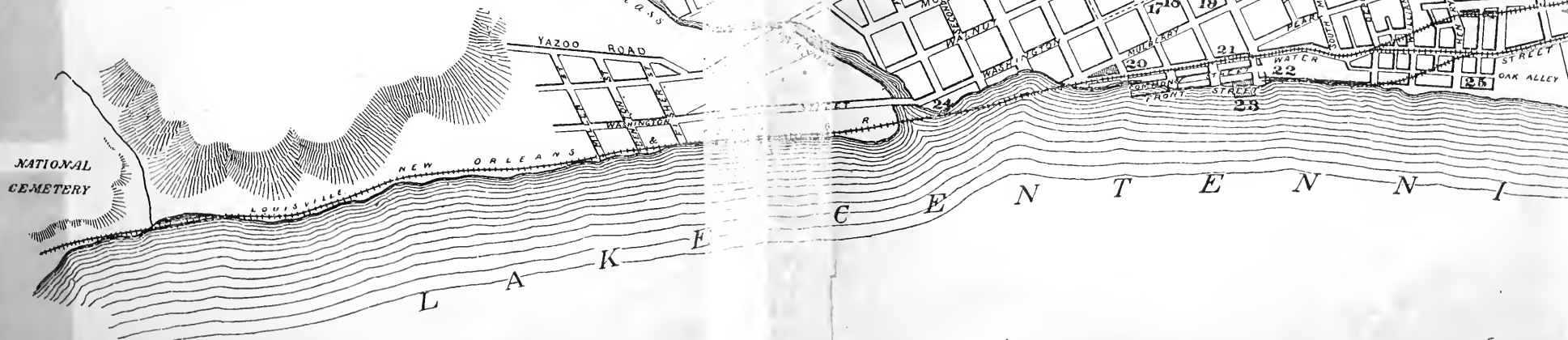
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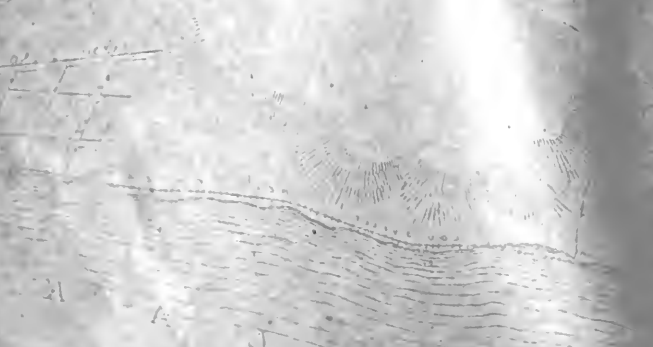
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## PREFACE.

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THE publishers offer no apology for the issuing of this little book. Its design is threefold. It presents to our residents a faithful, if discursive, historical sketch of our beautiful town, and thus preserves to our children a narrative of Vicksburg for the first half century of her existence. It offers to our visitors, whose numbers are annually increasing, and who will be with us by thousands during the coming Reunion of the Blue and Gray, a Guide that will enable them to learn all about us while here, and that they may preserve as a Souvenir of their visit. It, more than all, by its description of our business houses, of the resources and possibilities of the surrounding country, its amazing fertility, its means of access by rail and water, will show to the outer world the advantages we offer to the immigration of both capital and labor. It will be circulated by thousands of copies in the great cities of the North, East and West, and thereby our city and people will be brought to the notice of the myriads who are always looking for congenial homes, and to the millions of capital always seeking safe and remunerative investments.

But it is not our intention to look upon the issuance of this book as the completion of our labors. In fact, we regard it as but the beginning of its mission. The excellence of its illustrations and typography will indicate that no expense has been spared to render it a credit to both publishers and public. The first number, however, has been somewhat hurriedly compiled, and several projected features reluctantly omitted. These will be supplied in another edition, and the work brought up to date.

To the many friends who have afforded us valuable assistance in the furnishing of historical, social and commercial data, without which our intentions would have been in vain, we desire to return our grateful thanks. To name them would be invidious. The necessities of the work have required us to call frequently upon our friends for needed information, to supply missing links in the narration, or to describe events and conditions that have never before been recorded, and in every instance the cordiality of their response has been prompt and measureless. We trust that the successful issue of this work may afford them the same satisfaction as it does

THE PUBLISHERS,

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 1, 1890.







VICKSBURG FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.



## IN AND ABOUT VICKSBURG,

### I.

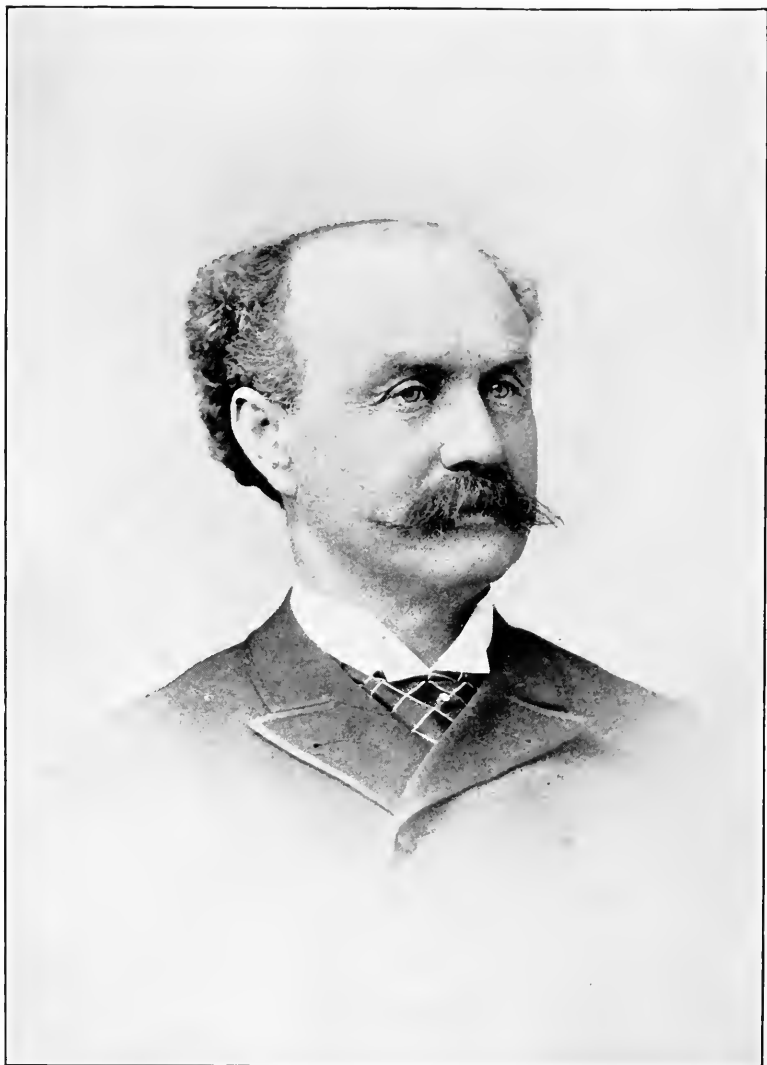


WHEN, in 1537, Alvar Nunez and his companions returned to Lisbon after ten years of wanderings in the new lands of the setting sun, they declared that Florida was beyond all question the richest country in the world; teeming in gold and silver, in foliage and floral luxuriance beyond description, and possessing a climate the most delightful under the sun. From that moment to the present, the section of territory lying between the Florida coast and the Mississippi River, the Cumberland Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico, drained by the Alabama,

the Tombigbee, the Pearl and Yazoo, and fanned by the mild zephyrs wafted from the Gulf Stream, has been ever a land of romance, of natural luxury and abundance. Throughout this vast section there roamed and ruled a race of aborigines, fierce and implacable in war, industrious and hospitable in peace. Populous villages and extensive cultivated fields, defended by strong fortresses and barricades, stretched from Appalache to the Chickasaw bluffs. Great warriors such as Tuscalusa, whose body guard numbered a thousand men; Vitachues with his ten thousand mounted warriors; Acuera, the most warlike cacique ever seen by De Soto, ruled over vast savage tribes whose numbers can scarcely be estimated. But to the adventurous knight, and the soldier of fortune, fired by the wondrous discoveries of Columbus, Vespucci, and de la Vega and their tales of unbounded regions of wealth locked up in unexplored wildernesses, there were believed to exist in the region north of the Mexican gulf great and powerful empires, far more wealthy than those of Mexico and Peru. Though this delusion was not cured by two hundred years of subsequent disaster and disappointment, the interim was filled by a record of extortion, suffering, and cruelty that almost beggars description.

"All the way from Cairo to New Orleans," says Badeau, "the Mississippi meanders through a vast alluvial region, the whole of which is annually overflowed, except where levees have afforded a partial barrier. This great basin is nearly fifty miles in width, and extends on the east to the upland plains of Tennessee and Mississippi, while on the west it is bounded by the lesser elevations of drift alone. The bluffs that form the escarpment of the eastern plains are usually quite steep, and thickly overgrown with timber, underbrush, and vines. At various points in its course the river touches one extremity or the other of the bottom land, washing the base of the bluffs, and often cutting deep into the soft strata. Columbus, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, and Port Hudson are points of this kind, and rise from 80 to 200 feet above the freshets. The alluvial region throughout its entire extent is higher near the banks of the river, and falls off gradually till it reaches the line of the bluffs; the drainage is therefore toward the hills, and is the source of the intricate net-work of bayous for which the basin is remarkable. The Cold-water, the Tallahatchee, the Yazoo, the Washita, the Red and the Atchafalaya Rivers, besides numerous other and smaller streams, are accordingly nothing more than huge side-drains. During freshets, the water that breaks over the Mississippi banks, or through the crevasses, flows through cypress swamps and a labyrinth of bayous till it reaches the bluffs and is again forced back into the parent stream. Besides the bayous, crescent-shaped lakes, the sole remains of the ancient meanderings of the river, abound on both sides, often at considerable distance from the present channel. Throughout this region, the forests are extremely luxuriant and dense; cottonwood, tulip, sweet-gum, magnolia, sycamore and ash, with an almost impenetrable jungle of cane and vine. \* \* \* \* \* Winding through this abnormal region, the Mississippi makes a sudden bend below Young's Point, opposite the mouth of the Yazoo, and turning toward the northeast, flows in that direction some four or five miles, till it strikes the Vicksburg hills, when it turns again, still more abruptly, and runs for almost the same distance toward the southwest. By this course a narrow peninsula is formed of the Louisiana shore, which stretches out in the shape of a tongue, not more than a mile or two across. Opposite the lower side of the peninsula rises the city of Vicksburg, terraced on its rugged site, and commanding the approaches from above and below, for a distance of long cannon range. The bluffs extend along the eastern bank for nearly twenty miles. From Walnut Hills to Warrenton the Mississippi washes the foot of the range. At few places is the interval and the bluff





HON. R. F. BECK, MAYOR OF VICKSBURG, 1890. See page 182.

more than six hundred yards; and at the point where Vicksburg stands, the bluff rises abruptly, two hundred feet from the water's edge."

The scene at this point is one of indescribable beauty. Standing on the terraces of the National Cemetery, where the tropical foliage is luxuriant and graceful as an Indian forest, and where the overhanging elms "bend down their wealth of green to form the grateful shades," there lies before one such a panorama of loveliness that the pen refuses to attempt its painting. Like a glittering serpent the noble river winds in and out among the trees, until one wonders whether the puffing steamboat that glides along in the west is coming or going. The huge bend like a green promontory seems to lie carelessly on the bosom of the waters, while up and down the harbor, or lying at the wharves, a hundred river boats of every dimension tell of the busy scene that is being enacted before the spectator. One needs to visit this delightful spot to understand it, and it is no part of a Guide Book such as this to attempt to depict in cold type and ink a picture such as every visitor can see for himself when once he stands on the Cemetery terraces at Vicksburg.

#### THE FIRST VISITORS.

It is difficult to ascertain from the meagre historical data regarding the early explorations of the Mississippi Valley exactly when these picturesque bluffs were first visited by Europeans. De Soto in his famous march across the state of Mississippi, in 1541, from Mobile to the Tuscaloosa village of Chicasa, and thence to "the great father of waters," moved, as nearly as can be ascertained, along a line stretching northwesterly from Mobile to a point in what is now Yaolbusha County, some ten miles north of Grenada, and thence westerly to a point probably within thirty miles of Helena, Arkansas, where he crossed the Mississippi. Two years later, when after the death of De Soto his starving army, under Moscoso, defeated in its attempt to reach the land of fabled richness to the west, straggled back to the Mississippi, it struck the river not far from the mouth of the Arkansas, and from thence descended to the sea by means of hastily constructed open barques with bulwarks of planks and hides. Two days after they embarked, they came in sight of the combined Indian fleet, which hung upon their rear, harassing them with continued attacks for several days and nights. It is probable, therefore, that these fleeing Spaniards under Moscoso, the tattered remains of the noble and chivalrous army of De Soto, reduced by war, disease, and famine from upward of a thousand

brilliant cavaliers to about three hundred ragged, starving wretches, were the first Europeans to cast their eyes on the Vicksburg bluffs; and it is equally probable that it was not far from this famous bend that their passage was so stubbornly contested by the Indians.

It was a hundred and forty years later before the foot of the white man again trod the bluffs, or the paleface gazed upon the great bend. On the 2d day of February, 1682, a band of hardy, adventurous Frenchmen, under Robert Cavalier LaSalle, embarked from Fort Creve Cœur to undertake to reach the mouth of the Mississippi. From the mouth of the Ohio, they proceeded down to the first Chickasaw bluffs, where he built a stockade fort which he called Fort Prud'homme, in honor of the man whom with a small garrison he left in command. About the 24th of March he reached the bend, where he paid a visit of ceremony to the tribe of Indians, that were lodged not far from the present site of Delta. On his return he landed at the site of Natchez, where discovering the treacherous design upon the part of the Indians for cutting off the whole party, he proceeded to the Tensas villages, not far from Lake Providence, where he was hospitably received, and bountifully supplied with provisions.

At this time the country around and about Vicksburg was peopled by the Natchez tribe of natives, the most civilized of any seen by Iberville. Their villages were thickly scattered along the creeks on the east side of the Mississippi, between the Yazoo and the Pearl, while to the west and south were the powerful tribe of the Choc-taws, the constant friends of the early French colonists. The whole region on both sides of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth, and for an indefinite extent east and west, was known as Louisiana, and the river itself as the "Saint Louis," both in honor of Louis XIV., King of France. For the following half century the Indians continued to maintain their sovereignty over this section. About 1705 Fathers Montigny and Davion visited the Yazoo and Tensas tribes, and near the promontory, where later stood Fort Adams, they had established a missionary station which for many years was known as "La Roche a Davion." About the same time St. Come established a missionary station among the Natchez. Still the lines were crowding in upon all sides, and slowly but imperceptibly the red man was being forced across the Mississippi, toward the setting sun.

#### FILLING UP THE VALLEY.

About the first of April, 1700, the veteran Chevalier de Tonti, who had recently arrived on the lower Mississippi with a company of colonists, ascended the river as far as the Natchez tribe, where he

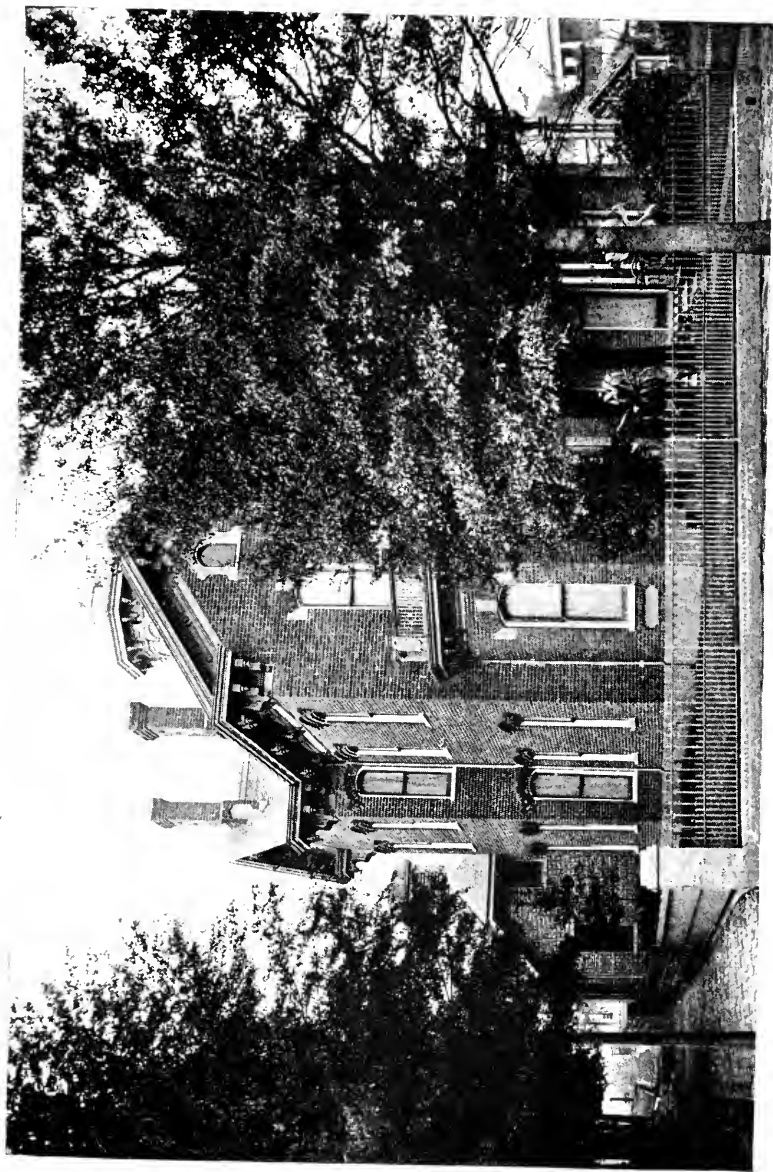
was received with open arms by the natives, who by recent wars had been reduced to some twelve hundred warriors. On an elevated bluff where the city of Natchez now stands he decided to erect a city that should be the future capital of the province, and to this site he gave the name of Rosalie ; in honor of the Countess of Pontchartrain. Yet it was not until 1715 that any permanent settlement was made at Natchez. In that year a strong stockade fort was erected on the bluff overlooking the river, and a garrison of eighteen men under M. Pailloux left to defend the post and protect the traders. Four years later M. Boisbrandt, under instructions from the King, commenced the erection of a strong fortress on the east bank of the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below Kaskaskia, which under the name of Fort Chartress became one of the strongest posts in North America. From this time forward the Mississippi became the great highway of the western country, along whose broad bosom floated a motley craft, from the three-decked war-ships of France to the frail bark canoe of the native Indian. All the supplies for the fortress and posts the furs and pelts and grain destined for ports abroad, the engineering of war and the implements of peace, the incoming colonists and the outgoing soldiers of France and Spain, the warlike Chickasaws, the peaceful Tensas and Natchez, the black-frocked friar and the gold-laced cavalier, each and all surged up and down the winding stream, in sight of the giant bluffs where now stands the fair city of Vicksburg. For two centuries the banners of Spain and France waved alternately from the mastheads and their strifes surged against the banks of "the father of waters." The Indian tribes, while peaceably disposed toward the foreigner, were constantly at war with each other. Still the march of civilization proceeded. In 1728 New Orleans had become a large commercial port ; pleasant cottages lined the banks of the river for more than twenty miles above the city ; settlements had grown up at Natchez and on the Yazoo. Then followed the war with the Natchez, and later with the Chickasaws, in which perfidious Britain played no unimportant part. But all these this brief resumé cannot attempt to fitly recount. Though fateful in themselves, often terrible in their tales of massacre and retaliation, rapine and plunder, they were merely episodes in the grand drama of human progress, that for three centuries centred about the valley of the Mississippi. The Frenchman succeeded the Spaniard, and the Spaniard the Frenchman, and after him the Englishman, and the red cross of St. George for a time waved over all this region, to go down in turn before the glorious banner of the Stars and Stripes. The whole Delta of the Mississippi is historic ground ; scarcely a turn of the river that is

not the scene of romance, more thrilling than any tale of fiction, more dramatic than pen can hope to depict.

#### WALNUT HILLS.

It is difficult, as has been said, to ascertain precisely the date when Vicksburg first saw the white man. By 1750 the line of plantations extended from New Orleans, on both sides of the river, to Natchez and beyond. Rice, indigo, and cotton, as well as tobacco, were cultivated in abundance. Many French Canadians, to escape the British yoke, abandoned their country and settled in Louisiana, on the prairies of Attakapas, Opelousas, and Avoyelles. At the general pacification of 1763 France had been despoiled of all her possessions in North America. That part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, including Orleans, had been ceded to Spain; that section to the east, to Great Britain, and this status existed up to the close of the Revolution. During the period from 1767 to 1783 large grants were made by the British Ministry to encourage emigration to this section, and as a result there commenced a stream of emigration toward the Mississippi from all of the old colonies. About 1765 commenced a movement from North Carolina and Georgia, of a band of sturdy mountaineers, who were not averse to exchange the sterile pine lands of the Atlantic coast for the rich alluvials and fertile slopes of the Natchez country. To all who came, liberal grants of land were given, in the region of rich uplands, extending from Baton Rouge to the Yazoo, and from these emigrants are descended some of the oldest American families now inhabiting this section of Louisiana and Mississippi. They located mostly in the regions joined by the Bayou Sara, the Homochitto and the Bayou Pierre, comprising the upland section from Baton Rouge to the Grand Gulf hills. In 1774 some four hundred families arrived from the New England States, Virginia, and Maryland, and settled along the Bayou Pierre from the Grand Gulf hills northward and eastward, as far south as what is now the town of Port Gibson, and north to the Big Black. Twenty years later, in the height of the "Yazoo speculation," hundreds of enterprising men were drawn into this vicinity in pursuit of adventure, and becoming attached to its delightful climate and teeming soil, settled in its midst, so that by the end of the century there was little ungranted land on the banks of the river between Baton Rouge and Memphis. Back from the river, the Indian roved in all his aboriginal freedom. The Chickasaws occupied the country east of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Yazoo; the Choctaws all the country south of the Yazoo to the Gulf. In 1798 a territorial govern-





RESIDENCE OF HON. R. F. BECK.



ment had been organized and the "Mississippi Territory" had come into being, with headquarters at Natchez; but aside from this, the whole region north and east of Natchez for nearly five hundred miles, to the settlements on the Cumberland River, was Indian country and given up to the sole occupancy of the native tribes.

Among these grants from Great Britain to her loyal subjects in North America, about the year 1767, was one by Governor James Grant to Andrew Turnbull of five thousand acres lying across the heads of the middle branches of Nassau River, also grants of from one to three thousand acres to various persons, on the Mississippi, the Homochitto, Walnut Hills, Coles Creek, the Bayou Pierre, Second Creek, and Buffalo Creek. Among the children of Andrew Turnbull was Margaret, who subsequently married Elihu Hall Bay of Charleston, South Carolina, who later became the secretary and deputy register of the land office of East Florida. By descent from Turnbull and purchase from the various grantees, Bay came into possession of some 16,500 acres, embracing the greater portion of what is now Warren County, Mississippi. It is not believed that Bay ever made any settlement in this section, as his name appears among the non-resident land claimants, who in 1808 filed their claims before the Commission appointed by Congress to quiet the titles to lands east of Pearl River. The result of this examination by the Commission was to confirm to the claimants all valid Spanish grants, but to disallow all British grants except such as were actually settled and cultivated at the date of the treaty of 1783. Under this decision Bay and his heirs were thrown out of the contest, although they continued to appear before Congress for the following quarter of a century in unavailing efforts to secure recognition of the grants to Turnbull. But whether valid or otherwise, it is conceded that Margaret Turnbull, the wife of Elihu H. Bay, of Charleston, South Carolina, was the first owner of the land upon which Vicksburg is now located.

#### FORT NOGALES.

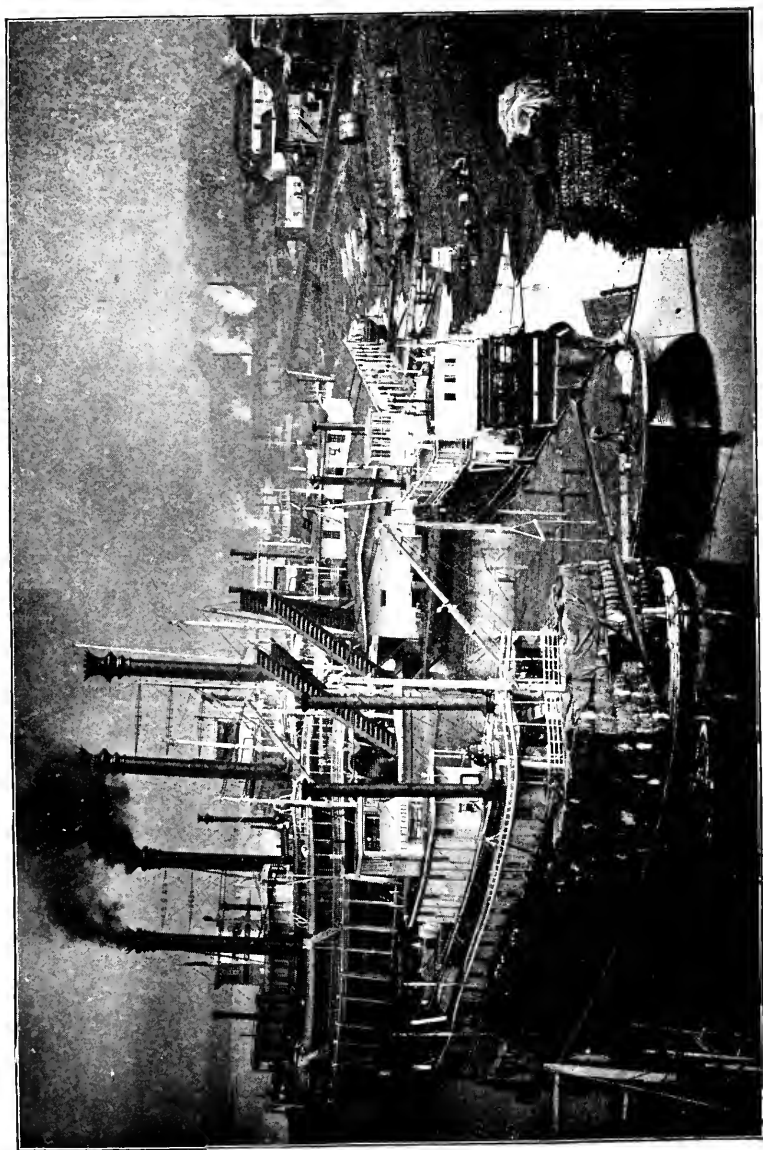
By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, it was provided that the southern boundary of the United States was to start from the Mississippi River at the 31st degree of north latitude, and by her treaty of the same date with Spain, Great Britain ceded to her the territory of West Florida, thus carrying the boundary of the latter to the mouth of the Yazoo River. Upon the signing of this treaty Spain lost no time in strengthening her hold upon the disputed territory.

The garrisons at Manchac, Baton Rouge, and Natchez were increased, and new forts were erected at New Madrid and Walnut

Hills, which latter point, now the site of Vicksburg, had been designated as Nogales, the Spanish term for the walnut tree, which flourished there in abundance.

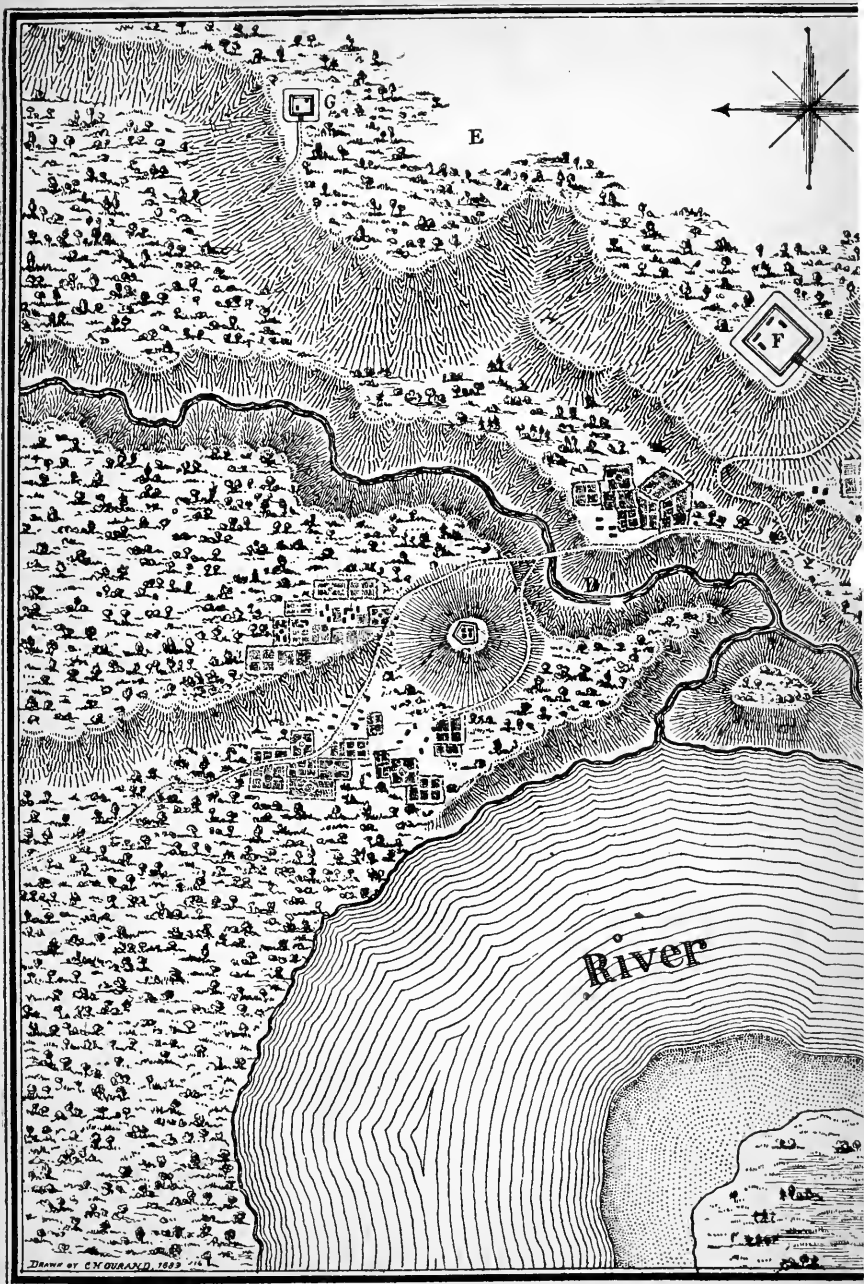
The exact date of the building of the fort at Nogales is in doubt. Claiborne (Mississippi, with biographical notes. Jackson, 1880, page 127,) gives it as 1781; but this is doubtless an error, as there is the best evidence that it was erected subsequent to the treaty of 1783. To Victor Collot, a general in the French service, at one time governor of Guadeloupe, and who had served during the Revolutionary War on the staff of Rochambeau, are we indebted for a trustworthy account of the Spanish works at Nogales. During the year 1796, M. Collot, accompanied by an aide, journeyed down the Ohio to the Mississippi and along the latter to its mouth, making careful notes of his observations, which were published at Paris, in 1826, in three volumes, illustrated with numerous maps, plans, views, and drawings. From this work we extract the following, as embracing the careful observations of an eye-witness, who visited the works in the days of their greatest strength and maturity. The map on opposite page is taken from drawings made on the spot by M. Collot, and may be regarded as accurate. It may interest our antiquarians, who have differed for so many years as to the origin of the term which attaches to Vicksburg as the "Gibraltar of the South," to know that the use of the appellation is older than the century, and that its origin, according to M. Collot, is founded in irony.

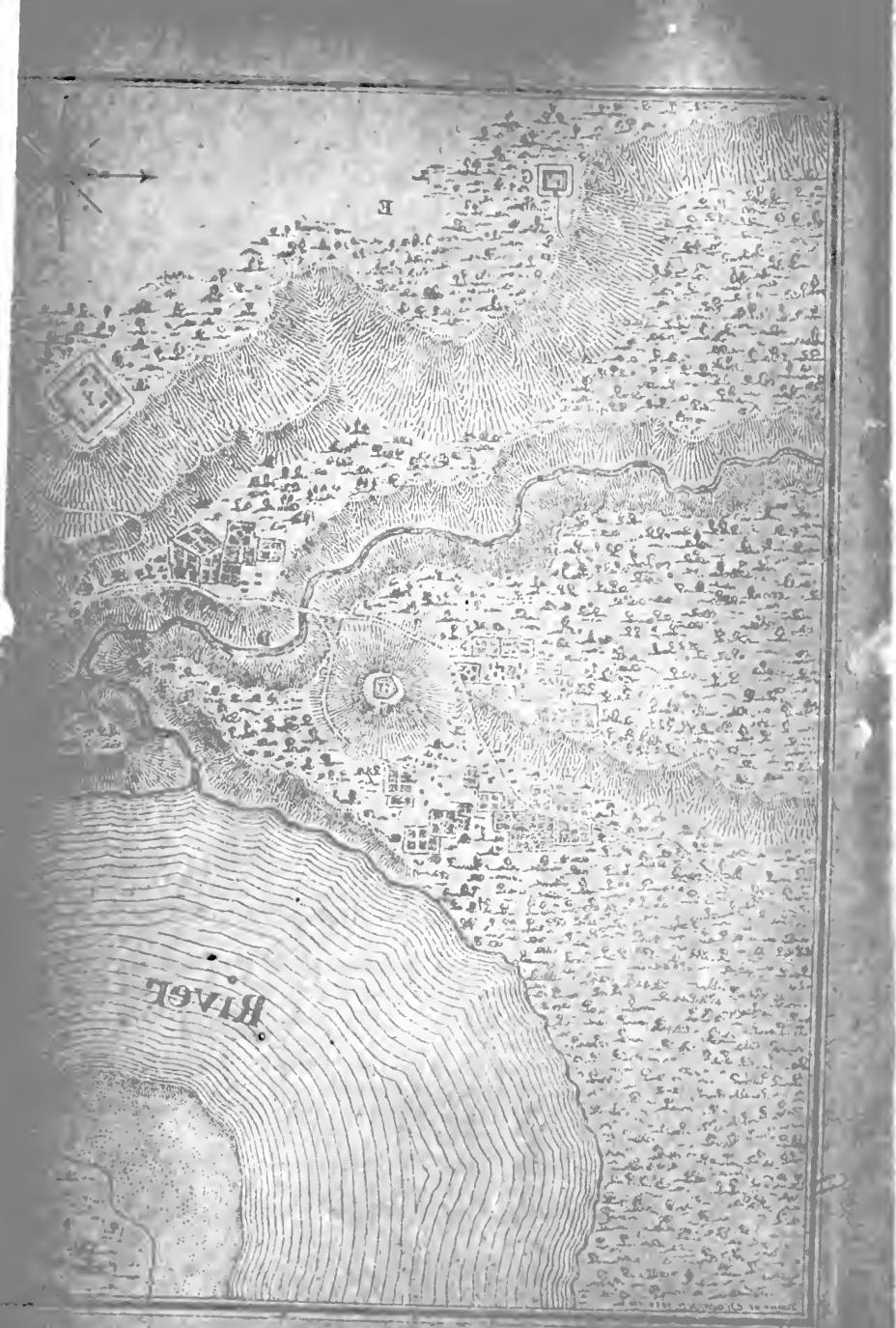
"The post of Nogales," writes M. Collot, "called by way of irony the Gibraltar of Louisiana, is situated on the left of the river, near a deep creek, and on the summit of different eminences connected with each other and running northeast. These heights form a kind of spur, branching from the chain of hills, which is no longer visible, at the cliffs of Margot, and which falls away on the side of the Floridas. These eminences rise gradually toward the country, dividing the space of forty miles from the banks of the river to the peak of this small chain. The first of these eminences—that is of those, that touch the banks of the river—do not form cliffs like those of the Iron Mine and at Margot; they slope away, on the contrary, very gradually, and it is at the extremity of one of their glacis that the first work, A, called fort of the Great Battery, is placed. But as after building this first fort it was perceived, in clearing, that at about two hundred yards behind, a small elevation commanded the battery, a block-house, B, was erected, on which were placed four howitzers pointed at the battery. On the side of the river this battery is closed by a wall of masonry, twelve feet high and four thick, in which are crannies and embrasures; on the land side, a ditch four feet in



THE LEVEE.









breadth and three deep, and a palisado twelve feet high, surround the battery and the block-house.

"Twelve pieces of cannon, four twelve-pounders and eight eight-pounders, mounted on rotten platforms, compose the artillery. A house for the commander, barracks for two hundred men, and a powder magazine, are erected in this inclosure. On the left of this first work, at a distance of six hundred yards, is another small mound, C, insulated and separated from the fort of the great battery by a great defile, D, and which is about twelve feet deep and twenty broad. To obviate this second inconvenience, another block-house has been erected on this kind of Sugar Loaf, in which are placed four four-pounders. This small work is surrounded by a bad ditch and a palisado, and is called Fort Sugar Loaf. These two first works look upon the river. About a thousand yards behind these two works is a chain of small heights, which, connected with each other, form together a large and extensive platform, E, that commands the whole of the space from the river, as well as the battery, A, and Fort Sugar Loaf, B.

"Three works have been erected on this platform : The first, F, called fort of Mount Vigie, and on which depends the defense of this post, is placed in the middle so as to form a recess with battery A and Fort Sugar Loaf, B; but though it supports fort F, it cannot, however, overlook the battery, A, from the elevation of fort B; so that after having carried the battery and the block-house it would be very easy to form a lodgment at the foot of the eminence, B, without risking a cannon shot from the other works. The form of Fort Mount Vigie is a perfect square, without bastion, with a parapet of four feet of earth, surrounded with a ditch and a palisado; on each of its fronts are placed two eight-pounders. In the middle of this fort is a block-house which serves for barracks; a well is also sunk. To the right and left of Fort Mount Vigie, at the distance of nearly four hundred yards, on a spot a little more elevated than the fort, two small block-houses are built, which serve for lunettes; they have no guns, and are surrounded neither by ditch nor palisadoes. The block-house placed on the left, G, is called Fort Gayoso, and that on the right, H, Fort St. Ignatius.

"Such is exactly the present state of the defense of Nogales.  
\* \* \* Eighty soldiers and a captain are intrusted with the defense of these different forts, which would require at least a thousand men."

The story of the rise, decline, and fall of the works at Nogales, though of absorbing interest to historians, is no part of the purpose of this work. How the Spaniard with tenacious grip held on to

his forts at Memphis, at Natchez, and at Walnut Hills until they were wrested from him by sheer force; how Andrew Ellicott and Col. Grandpre, and Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, "brigadier-general in the armies of Spain, commandant of Fort Panmure and governor of Natchez," exchanged glowing proclamations and defiant epistles, until, when on the 23d of March, 1798, Captain Guion of the United States army had determined to take the forts at Nogales by assault, they were suddenly evacuated, and the garrison retired into Fort Panmure at Natchez; all these belong to the domain of romance, and not to a plain matter-of-fact Guide Book such as this.

Old Fort Nogales stood on the high eminence about a mile and a quarter due north from the present court-house, that is still locally known as Fort Hill. There was a grave-yard near the river in front of the fort and nearly in front of the present National Cemetery. After its evacuation by the Spaniards, the name of the fort was changed to Fort McHenry, in honor of the then Secretary of War, but its occupation was short, and it was finally abandoned about the close of the last century. At that time Anthony Glass, Sr., whose son was one of the first settlers at the present site of Vicksburg, was living at the fort, and his descendants are now among the most reputable citizens of Warren County.

#### THE BEGINNING OF VICKSBURG.

About the year 1805, or 1806, there came to this vicinity a sturdy pioneer from Virginia, by the name of Newet Vick. This gentleman was born in Virginia, on the 17th of March, 1766, and in the year 1791 had married Elizabeth Clark, of Virginia, the young couple immediately moving to North Carolina, where they remained for the following fourteen years. Farming in the "old North State" in the latter part of the 18th century was attended with many difficulties, so that, learning of the fertile lands to the west, they journeyed overland till they reached the Tennessee River, where, near the Mussel-shoals, they purchased a keel boat, with which they journeyed down the Mississippi, landing at the mouth of Cole's creek, and locating near the present site of Fayette, in what is now Jefferson County, Mississippi. Mr. Vick planted for several years at this location, but learning of better lands in the south, he moved to what is now Warren County, at some time prior to 1812, and located at a place six miles east of the present site of Vicksburg, known in the locality as the "Open Woods," and it may be remarked, parenthetically, that the present street in the city of Vicks-





MAJOR LEE RICHARDSON, JR. See page 185.

burg, of that name and leading in that direction, was so named in compliment to this first resting place of the sturdy Virginia pioneer. At that time the intervening country between "Open Woods" and the Mississippi River was for the most part a dense canebrake which extended to the hills and valleys of the present city. About this time a number of other Virginians, some of whom were previously known to Mr. Vick, moved into the neighborhood of "Open Woods." He then cleared and cultivated a piece of ground, on a portion of which the present city is located, and established the quarters for his hands on the bluff upon the river, near the intersection of the present Belmont and Washington Streets. He had, in fact, selected as the site for his own residence the present Court House Square, having resolved to leave "Open Woods" and live at his plantation on the river. But before his plans could be consummated he was attacked by a severe illness, from which he died at "Open Woods," on the 5th of August, 1819, at the age of fifty-three years, leaving thirteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. His tomb, and that of his wife, are still to be seen at "Open Woods," inclosed by a massive stone wall. Mr. Vick was a gentleman of the highest probity, possessing the confidence of his neighbors and friends, and was spoken of with the highest respect by all with whom he ever came in contact. Besides being a planter, he was a clergyman of the Methodist faith, and it is a matter of note that the first conference of that denomination held in the State of Mississippi convened at his house. In his will he directed that his river place be laid off into lots, in the belief that a point so admirably adapted in every respect for the site of a large city could not fail to reach its ultimate destiny. This design was accomplished by the Rev. John Lane, his son-in-law, about the year 1821.



*Vick of Vicksburg.*

Of the sons of Newet Vick, Hartwell W. became a leading merchant of Vicksburg. The daughters married, respectively, the Rev. John Lane; the Rev. C. K. Marshall, one of the leading divines of the South; the Hon. John L. Irwin, Dr. S. D. McCrea, and Col. Henry Morse. His nephew, Foster Cook, who came with him from Virginia and settled near Vicksburg, became one of the

leading citizens, and was a man of high character and sterling merit. He died in 1828, and his widow, some years later, married Judge Jones Bland, whose son was sheriff of Warren County in 1863, when Grant entered Vicksburg.

It cannot be learned under what title Newet Vick held his plantation on the bluffs. It is probable that the greater portion of it was located outside of the city limits. When later, under Government surveys, this property came into the market, it is a matter of record that the most desirable land upon which Vicksburg is now located was at once purchased by the Vick family and their neighbors.

In 1816 the United States completed its survey of Mississippi Territory, and under this survey the section where now stands "the Hill City" came out of the wilderness and became known as Sections 13, 24, and 25 of Township 16, North Range 3, east, and sections 17, 18, 20, and 30 of Township 16, Range 4, north of the Washington meridian. These lands were at once thrown open to settlement, the price being fixed at the uniform rate of two dollars an acre. On the 27th of January, 1816, Hartwell W. Vick appeared at the land office at Washington, Mississippi, and purchased 375 acres of land in section 20 of Township 16, North Range 3, east, and on the 3d of March, 1818, he made a further purchase of about 225 acres, and thus became the first unquestionable owner of a portion of the site of Vicksburg. In 1821 Anthony Glass by a purchase of some 200 acres became a neighbor to Vick, and he was joined in 1822 by John Elmore. From this time the settlement grew rapidly. During the three following years lands were taken up successively by William Vick, Newet Vick, Willis B. Vick, John B. Fox, Samuel S. Fox, Sturges Sprague, Lemuel Pitcher, John Lane, Duncan Patterson, William Giles, John Hilliard, White Turpin, John Jenkins, and Beverly Hughes. And thus the village on the bluffs, which was destined to play so important a part in the drama of American history, came into being.

The southern part of Warren County, below Vicksburg, was first settled by the Rapaljes, the Hylands, Downs, Steeles, Griffins, and others, while in the country above, along the bluff fronting the Yazoo swamp, were the Fergusons, the Camerons, the Throckmortons, the Gervais', and the Turnbulls, all of whom in wealth and culture, were then, as now, among the leading families of the South. "The most important person about Walnut Hills when the Americans settled there," says Claiborne, "was Honore P. Morancy, planter, merchant and postmaster. He and his brother, when small boys, had been saved when the massacre in San Domingo occurred. They were sent to the United States by Stephen Girard or his agents, and

having no kindred, were received on their arrival at Baltimore and educated by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Honore came to Louisiana, taught school at Opelousas, and settled first at Walnut Hills, and subsequently became an extensive planter at Milliken's Bend. His brother Emilius settled at Walnut Hills as a physician." The public road from the river eastward, in the direction of Clinton, was laid off in 1820, and opened as far as the Big Black, and in 1824 the Legislature made an appropriation to extend it to Jackson. The first business house in Vicksburg was established by Hartwell W. Vick and Nicholas Gray, but they failed very shortly and were succeeded by Foster Cook and George Wycke. Col. Henry Morse, who married a daughter of Newet Vick and Joseph Hough, were also among the first merchants; the first physicians were Emilius Morancy, above referred to, Thomas Anderson and J. W. Hedge-man; the first lawyer, Alexander G. McNutt, who hailed from Virginia, and who was soon followed by J. M. Chilton, Robert Garland, John J. Guion, and D. L. McCord; the first ministers, besides the founder, were the Rev. Tobias Gibson and his brother Randall, both Methodists, the latter the ancestor of the present Senator from Louisiana. Such were the beginnings of Vicksburg.

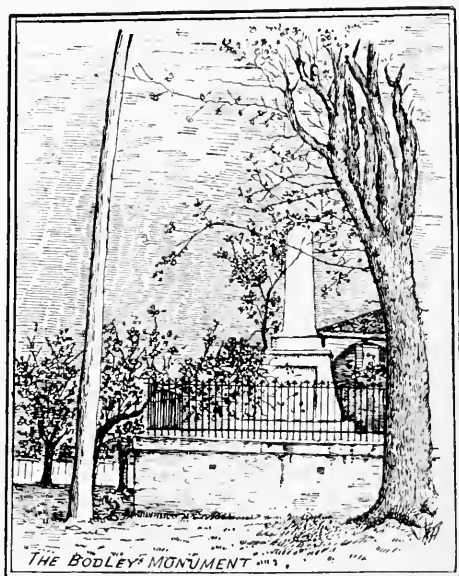
For the following quarter of a century the development of the town was slow but certain. Its location in the midst of the cotton-belt, on one of the few bluffs of the Mississippi, and midway between Memphis and New Orleans, rendered it naturally a business point of great importance. Steamers loaded at its busy wharves; freight and supplies of all descriptions destined for interior points were disembarked at the landing; stevedores and dusky longshoremen gathered in its streets, and the river front took on a scene of activity that alone was witnessed in the days before the railroad, on the great rivers, then the public highways for a national commerce.

In 1835 occurred an outbreak, generally known as the lynching of the gamblers. A great number of this fraternity had been driven out of Natchez a short time before and had taken residence in the most disreputable portion of Vicksburg. Here their conduct, reinforced as they were by other representatives of the worst elements of human society, the offscourings of every river town from St. Louis and Cincinnati to New Orleans, became so insupportable that a posse of citizens, headed by Dr. John Bodley, went to arrest some of them, the inmates of one of their dens. The posse were fired upon from within, and Dr. Bodley, who is said to have been a most estimable citizen, fell dead. Upon this the citizens rose *en masse*, stormed the house and seized the inmates, some of whom were wounded in the attack, bore them to the outskirts of the town,

and hung them to a tree. The exact scene of the lynching is said to be the intersection of Clay and Farmer Streets. Five suffered in all, and though the manner of their punishment cannot be excused by a rigid moralist, its effect was unquestionably wholesome.

Dr. Bodley has for two generations been revered almost as a martyr. His body, presumably as a mark of honor, and contrary to the usual practice, was interred in the churchyard of the then Presbyterian, now the African Methodist, church, corner of Monroe and First East Streets, and over it soon rose a beautiful marble base and obelisk, the tribute of the people, as its inscription states. This monument has been kept in repair at the city's cost, and is still in good condition.

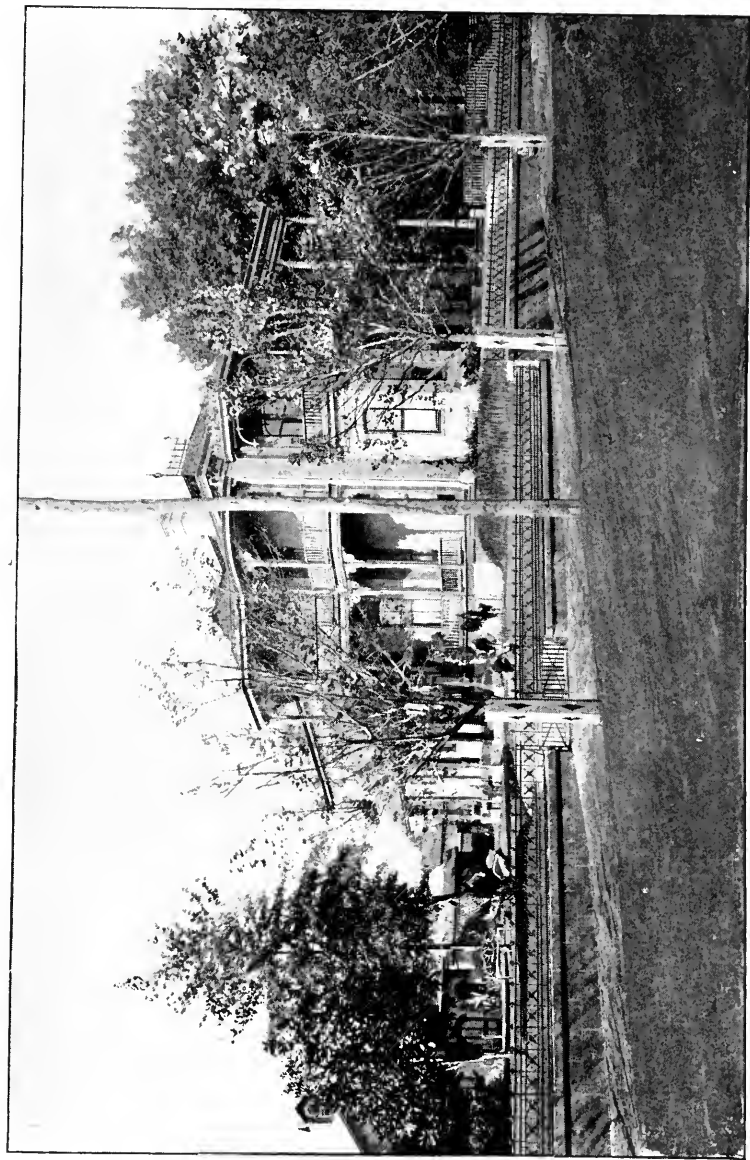
The peninsula in front of the town before described as formed by the meandering of the river, now an island and named for De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi, was and is Louisiana territory, and, being so easily accessible from Vicksburg and also remote from any town in Louisiana, was for many years a favorite dueling-ground, when dueling was a well-established custom.\* Here S. S. Prentiss, the Maine boy, who won such celebrity in Mississippi, exchanged shots with Hon. Henry S. Foote, afterward Governor of the State and United States Senator, with whom he fought twice; and here young Cunningham, of South Carolina, and Hon. Alex. Duvall, then member of Congress, fought a desperate duel at four paces, in



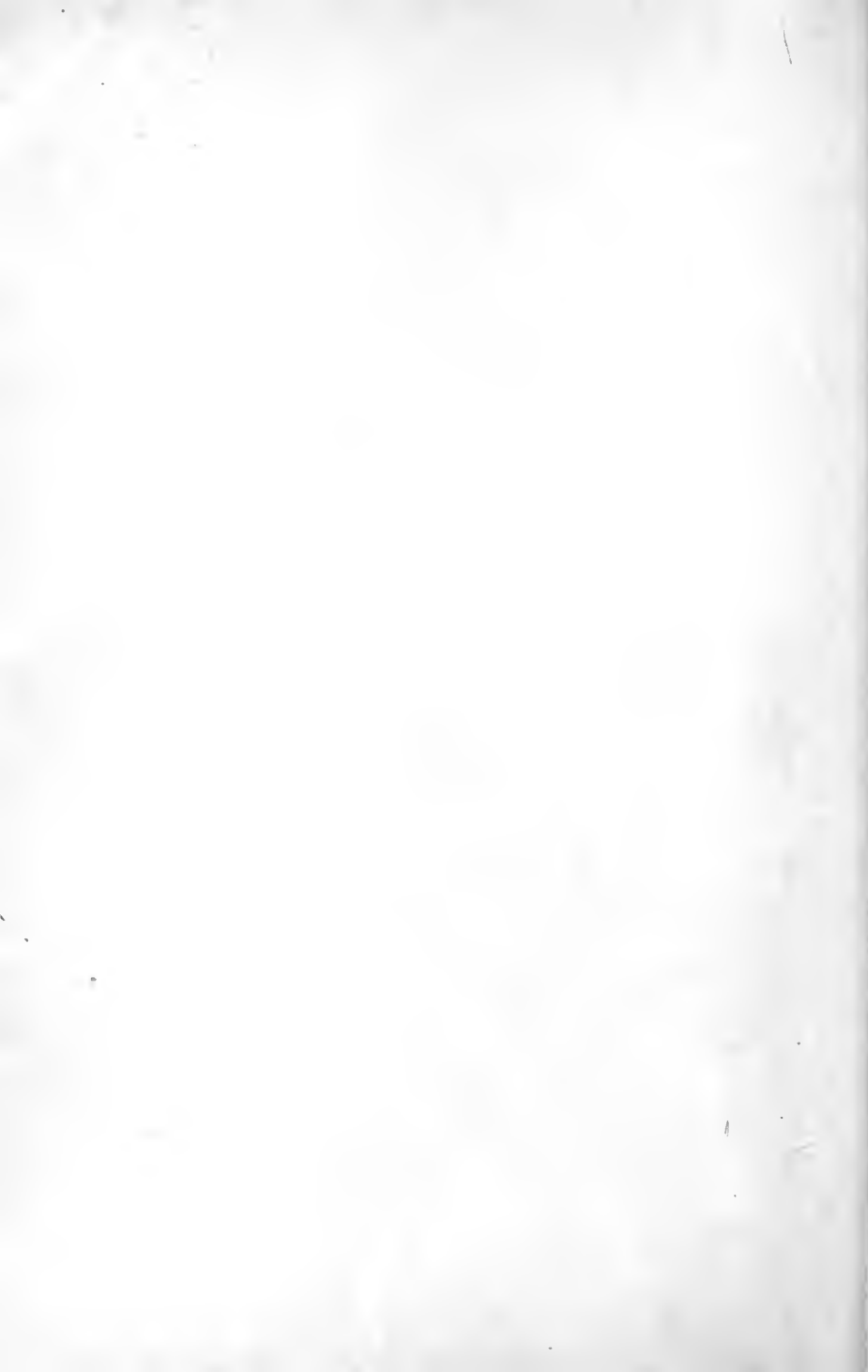
THE BODLEY MONUMENT

\*Among the notable citizens of Vicksburg during its early days Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, twice a member of Congress from this State and afterward Senator from California, and Maximilian, Duke of Sonora, were especially prominent. Gwin's





RESIDENCE OF LEE RICHARDSON, ESQ.



which the former, a beardless youth of nineteen, laid his antagonist dead at his feet with a bullet through his heart, escaping himself without a scratch.

Duvall was a man of the coolest and most indomitable courage, and it is still remembered that on one occasion in Benton, Miss., then an important town, when an unfortunate man, wrongfully supposed to be an Abolition emissary, was about to be lynched by an infuriated mob, he sallied from his law office armed with a shotgun and rescued the prisoner, who was afterward proven innocent.

Another gentleman of national prominence whose early career was intimately associated with that of Vicksburg was Joseph Holt, afterward Postmaster-General of the United States under President Buchanan, and late Judge Advocate-General of the army. Holt, a Kentuckian by birth, came to Port Gibson in 1835 from Louisville, and began the practice of law in this section, and was among the earliest practitioners at the Vicksburg Bar. Gifted with an unusual scope of legal knowledge and a clear, incisive, analytical method of reasoning, he immediately took a leading rank in his profession, and entered at once upon a public career that continued up to the date of retirement. He returned to Louisville in 1842; in 1857 was made Commissioner of Patents, from whence he was promoted to the Cabinet two years later, and in 1860, upon the withdrawal of John B. Floyd, he was placed temporarily in charge of the War Department. In September, 1862, the necessity for a sound judicial mind at the head of the Bureau of Military Justice at Washington suggested the appointment of Judge Holt, and in this position he continued for many years, having been breveted a major-general at the close of the War for meritorious services in his department.

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formerly handsome residence at 307 West Grove Street, between Washington and Walnut Streets, where he entertained ex-President Jackson during the latter's journey to New Orleans, is still in a good state of preservation. "Old Hickory" was a devoted friend of the Gwins, and his desperate struggle with the Senate over the appointment of Senator Gwin's elder brother as U. S. Marshall of this State, then a very lucrative position, excited the keenest interest at the time. Gwin was rejected by the Senate several times, but the indomitable Jackson reappointed him repeatedly and at last carried his point. The Gwins were Tennesseans and their father was Jackson's fighting parson. His life showed that Jackson was a bitter enemy and his friendship was equally uncompromising. At that time party spirit was very high here, and tradition relates that a zealous Whig actually notified his daughter that she must discourage a certain suitor, otherwise highly eligible, because he was an ardent Democrat. This enthusiasm was occasionally manifested in a far more serious manner, and a single newspaper lost four editors in a few years in bloody encounters with political adversaries, although in these cases private grudges lent fury to the flame of faction. This pugnacity of disposition has been manifested on far nobler fields and in a manner that is a source of pride, not sorrow.

Few communities can boast a greater name than that of Sargent S. Prentiss, whose forensic eloquence, keen wit, and unrivaled genius is recognized wherever the fame of eminent Americans is recorded. Prentiss, who was born at Portland, Maine, in 1808, came to Vicksburg as early as 1832, having scarcely reached his majority when admitted to the Natchez Bar three years before, and at once rose to the front rank in reputation and the extent of his practice. In 1835 he was sent to the Mississippi Legislature from Vicksburg, and two years later to Congress, where finding his seat occupied by his Democratic competitor at the election he vindicated his claim in a speech which lasted for three days and established at once his position as one of the first parliamentary orators of the day. His claim being rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, he at once returned to Vicksburg, and after a vigorous canvass was again elected by a clinching majority. Prentiss was in every respect a wonderful orator. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and other giants of those days have placed themselves on record as declaring that he had no equal as a speaker, and Everett, who listened to one of his impromptu efforts in Faneuil Hall, remarked years afterward that "it was the most wonderful specimen of a sententious fluency which I have ever witnessed." Mr. Prentiss died in 1850, having scarcely reached middle age.

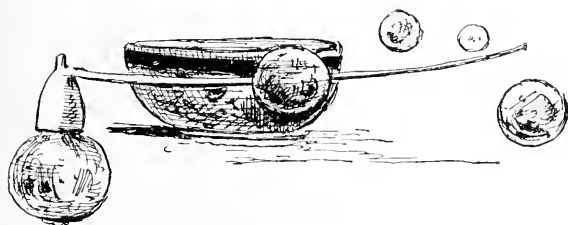
Of even earlier date than these, as a citizen of Vicksburg, was William Lewis Sharkey, who came here in 1825, and for the following half century was honored by the highest positions in the gift of the State. For eighteen years Chief Justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, he was appointed provisional governor in 1865, and the following year elected a Senator of the United States. He died, full of years and honors, in the city of Washington on the 19th April, 1873. Another citizen of Vicksburg who served his State in the National Senate was Walker Brooke, who succeeded Henry S. Foote upon his election as Governor in 1852. He represented the Vicksburg district in the Confederate Congress, and died in this city 19th February, 1869, lamented by his friends and neighbors, and beloved by the whole community. Contemporaneous with these was George S. Yerger, who came here in 1839 and at once took a prominent position among the leading lawyers of the State. Although confining his practice to questions of equity and commercial law, his celebrated defense of Gen. Daniel Adams, who killed his antagonist in the streets of Vicksburg in 1844, is remembered as among the ablest on record. Another name which Mississippians delight to honor is that of Alexander G. McNutt, who settled in Vicksburg in 1830, and for many years represented this city in the Legislature.





A SOUTHERN BEAUTY. See page 200.

He was Speaker of the Senate in 1837 and Governor of the State the year following. McNutt was an orator second to none, but Prentiss, and his reputation as a statesman is among the memories of which this land can boast. Such are a few of the names associated with the early days of Vicksburg.



## PART II.

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UP to the Winter of 1860-61, when the mutterings of discontent between the North and South became loud and ominous of impending trouble, there was little of interest in the daily life of the Hill city requiring mention. Many of her citizens were not original secessionists, and were hopeful that the troubles, which seemed to culminate in the election of an administration apparently hostile to Southern interests, would be satisfactorily disposed of without a resort to arms. But as the Winter closed in, and the news from Washington was freighted with rumors of pending trouble upon questions of irreconcilable difference, the half-hearted Union men quietly succumbed to the influence of their more determined neighbors, so that by the time of the meeting of the Convention, the delegation that went from Vicksburg carried with it the overwhelming sentiment of the community, that the future prosperity of the State lay solely in separation. To the citizens of the North, who witnessed the uprising of the people at the news of the firing on Sumter, no better comparison is needed than to say that their enthusiasm on behalf of the Union, at the time excelled the unswerving loyalty and determined resistance which swayed the Southern people in the early days of the war. As early as January, 1861, immediately upon the adoption by Mississippi of the ordinance of secession, the Governor of the State planted guns at Vicksburg to detain for examination, all steamers passing down the river. The same military reasons which made the point of the highest strategic importance in the days of the Spanish ascendancy, applied with added force in the plans which looked to maintaining the control of the Mississippi.

The hasty fortifications erected at that time were of no character or strength to resist any determined assault, and the necessity of sending all available troops to the front, no less than the neglect of the United States authorities to attempt the long passage of the Mississippi, gave Vicksburg a respite during the first year of the war. Notwithstanding this, the streets were full of armed men, and the Walnut Hills bristled with the bayonets of eager volunteers. For her population, the city of Vicksburg sent more men into the Confederate camps than almost any other place in the South, while her







GEN'L. U. S. GRANT.

contributions of money and material were far in excess of her quota. The fall of New Orleans on the 25th of April, 1862, determined the occupation of Vicksburg in force. The first troops to go there were from those which had evacuated the Crescent City. They were the 4th Louisiana (Col. Allen) and the 28th Louisiana (Col. Thomas). Five more Louisiana regiments followed almost immediately, viz: the 17th, 26th, 27th and 30th infantry, and Beltzhoover's regiment of artillery together with a battalion of artillery under Major Ogden. Mellon's regiment and Balfour's battalion of Mississippi troops followed, so that on the 12th of May, 1862, when Brigadier-General Martin Luther Smith arrived and took command, there were fully 8,000 men congregated on the famous Heights. From this hour to the surrender, fourteen months later, Vicksburg was a vast armed camp. The first military operations, says Col. S. H. Lockett, who was the Chief Engineer of the defences from the beginning to the end of the operations, were the laying-out and construction of some batteries for heavy guns, by Captain D. B. Harris of the C. S. Engineers, the work being mostly done by a force of hired negroes. The batteries were located chiefly below the city—their positions were well chosen—they had fine command of the river against a fleet coming from below. Several new batteries were laid out on the most commanding points above the city—which were known as the "upper batteries."

#### SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

Scarcely had these operations commenced when a portion of Farragut's fleet under Capt. S. P. Lee, passing up the river, came in sight of the batteries.

The following correspondence which ensued, is so characteristic that it is reproduced in full, without comment.

U. S. S. ONEIDA, near Vicksburg,  
May 18, 1862.

To the Authorities of Vicksburg :

The undersigned, with orders from Flag-Officer Farragut and Major-General Butler, respectively, demand, in advance of the approaching fleet, the surrender of Vicksburg and its defences to the lawful authority of the United States, under which private property and personal rights shall be respected.

Respectfully yours,

S. PHILLIPS LEE, U. S. N.,  
Commanding Advance Naval Division.

T. WILLIAMS,  
Brigadier-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, VICKSBURG, MISS.,  
May 18, 1862.

To S. PHILLIPS LEE, Commanding Advance Naval Division :

Your communication of this date, addressed "To the Authorities of Vicksburg," has been delivered to me. In reply, I will state to you that so far as the municipal authorities are concerned, we have erected no defences, and none are within the corporate limits of the city.

But, sir, in further reply, I will state that neither the municipal authorities nor the citizens will ever consent to surrender the city.

Respectfully,  
L. LINDSEY,  
Mayor.

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VICKSBURG, MISS.,  
May 18, 1862.

To S. PHILLIPS LEE, Commanding Advance Naval Division.

SIR : As your communication of this date is addressed "To the Authorities of Vicksburg," and that you may have a full reply to said communication, I have to state that Mississippians don't know and refuse to learn how to surrender to an enemy. If Commodore Farragut or Brig. Gen. Butler can teach them, let them come and try. As to the defences of Vicksburg, I respectfully refer you to the reply of Brigadier-General Smith, commanding forces at Vicksburg, herewith enclosed.

Respectfully,  
JAMES L. AUTRY,  
Military Governor and Commanding Post.

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HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES, VICKSBURG, MISS.,  
May 18, 1862.

S. PHILLIPS LEE, U. S. N., Commanding Advance Naval Division.

SIR : Your communication of this date, addressed "To the Authorities of Vicksburg," demanding the surrender of the city and its defences has been received. In regard to the surrender of the defences, I have to reply that having been ordered here to hold these defences, it is my intention to do so as long as it is in my power.

M. L. SMITH,  
Brigadier-General Commanding.

## THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT.

Deeming that his instructions would not warrant his opening fire on the city at that time, Capt. Lee returned to the fleet and reported the situation, while the Confederates proceeded to strengthen their fortifications on the river side, and more troops were hurried to its defence, so that, by the 20th of June, the force in Vicksburg was not far from 10,000 men. On the 26th of that month Farragut's fleet arrived in sight of the city, and a flotilla of mortar boats was moored against the further shore and opened fire just beyond the range of the lower batteries. Although the howling and the bursting of these mortar-shells, carried with them a terror that is indescribable, their vertical fire rendered them comparatively harmless, and they were soon discontinued. "June 28" writes Col. Lockett "was a memorable day in Vicksburg. At early dawn the mortar-fleet renewed its heavy bombardment. At the same time the vessels and gun-boats moved up toward the city and opened fire with all their heavy ordnance. Under cover of this tremendous shelling the Brooklyn and Hartford and several of the iron-clads pushed up stream, and went past our batteries under full headway, pouring into the city broadside after broadside with astonishing rapidity. The Confederate batteries responded with energy.

"The results of this encounter with the hitherto redoubtable fleet was highly gratifying to the defenders of Vicksburg. It is true the fleet got past the batteries; but the Brooklyn and Octorara were temporarily disabled. All the vessels suffered more or less, and many Federal soldiers were killed and wounded, as we learned from people living across the river. On the Confederate side no gun was disabled, no battery injured, and only thirteen were killed or wounded. Our batteries mounted 29 guns, of which 2 were 10-inch Columbiads, the rest being old style 42 and 32 pounders. The Brooklyn alone carried 24 11-inch Dahlgren guns. We expected a land attack at the same time, and were prepared for it by the presence of as many as ten thousand troops, under Breckinridge, Bowen, and Preston, who had just arrived and were in near supporting distance. They were not called upon, however, and no troops were under fire except the brigade of General M. L. Smith. After this, for two weeks, things moved along at Vicksburg with something akin to monotony. The mortar fleets kept up a steady bombardment, but even the citizens of the town became so accustomed to it that they went about their daily occupations. The

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women and children left their caves to watch the shells, and would only betake themselves to their shelters when the fire seemed to be concentrated in their particular neighborhoods. Finally the upper fleet, under Flag-Officer C. H. Davis, came down the river, joined the vessels that had run our batteries, put a flotilla of mortar-boats in position, and took part in the grand but nearly harmless sport of pitching big shells into Vicksburg. \* \* \* \*

“For several days after this the regulation bombardment was kept up. Suddenly, however, on the 25th of July, the lower fleet, big ships, gun-boats, and mortar-boats, weighed anchor and dropped down the river to a distance of several miles below their former position. On the 27th both lower and upper fleets took leave of us, and the 28th of July found Vicksburg once more freed from the presence of a hostile force.”

#### THE LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

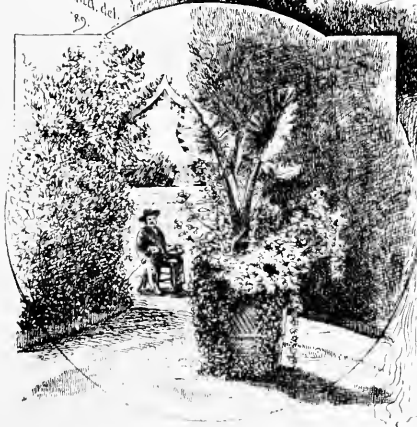
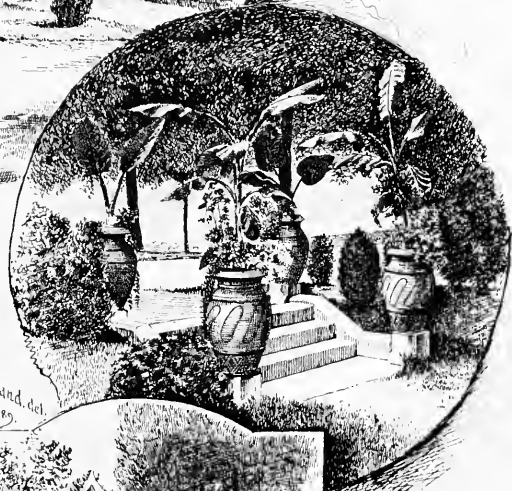
The departure of the fleet afforded the opportunity for placing the city in a thorough condition of defence. An immense force of negro laborers was hired and impressed from all the surrounding plantations. Guns were hauled from the river and from the railroad to the heights and placed in position. Redoubts, redans, lunettes and every conceivable variety of smaller field-works, were constructed with rifle-pits so connecting them all as to give a continuous line of defence. Fortified positions were taken six miles on either side of the city, as flank protections to the main works and all were manned by a force thoroughly drilled to defend them. Still it would be unjust to the truth of history to neglect this opportunity to contradict the generally accepted opinion that the works at Vicksburg were at any time deserving of the term “impregnable” which many writers are so fond of conferring upon them. The point was admirably defended and all that engineering skill could contrive, or brave men contribute, was furnished in abundant measure. But at no time were either the numbers of men or guns, or strategic position of such a character, as to gain for it the famous sobriquet of “The Gibraltar of the South.”

The strategic position of Vicksburg, however, as has been described, rendered it of exceeding importance to both armies, and its capture was determined upon. After the failure of the gunboats, the river soon began to fall, so that Farragut was obliged to descend to New Orleans, and for the ensuing five months no further operations were had against the city. In May a few Union regiments had taken possession of the Louisiana shore opposite, and began to dig a



NOOKS AND CORNERS  
IN THE  
NATIONAL  
CEMETERY

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'89.



See page 204.

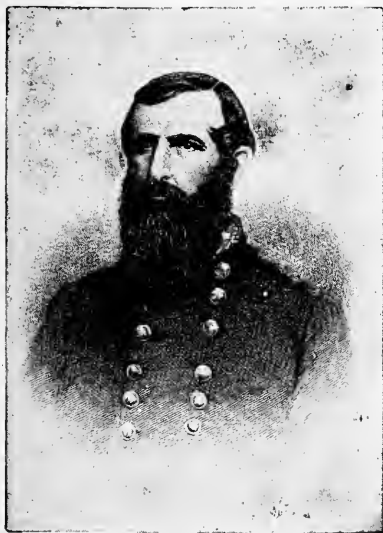




canal across the isthmus formed by the bend, in the belief that a new channel would thus be formed through which the Mississippi would flow, and thus leave Vicksburg several miles inland. But "the great father of rivers" stubbornly declined to enter the new passage and continued its old course, and thus the second attempt to secure possession of the city failed of accomplishment.

### GRANT TRIES AND FAILS.

In the meantime Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, a personal favorite of President Davis, had been placed in command of the



PEMBERTON.

Department of the Mississippi and East Louisiana, with headquarters at Jackson, and General U. S. Grant had been placed in command of all the Federal troops in Northern Mississippi. From this time forward the persistency of Grant was directed toward the capture of Vicksburg, and thence followed a series of military operations which will ever stand out in history as among the most remarkable on record. Grant was then at Memphis, and his left at Grand Junction. A simultaneous advance was ordered from both points upon Grenada via Holly Springs. Forest and Van Dorn immediately raided his communications, and cutting off his base of supplies

forced him to the alternative of starvation or retreat. He adopted the latter, and thus the third attempt upon Vicksburg followed the fate of its predecessors. In December of that year General W. T. Sherman was despatched from Memphis with a column of twenty thousand men, with instructions to get into the rear of Vicksburg by the Chickasaw bayou road, while Grant proposed to

hold Pemberton away from Vicksburg by forcing him to retreat to the south or to fight him near Oxford or Grenada. But Grant missed Pemberton, and as Van Dorn had captured Holly Springs he was compelled to move in another direction while Pemberton's troops were hurried into Vicksburg. On the 29th of December, Sherman landed near Haines Bluff, where he met the Confederates under M. L. Smith and Stephen D. Lee, and was repulsed. He then learned of Pemberton's presence near Vicksburg, and of the failure of Grant to intercept him, and seeing the hopelessness of this movement, embarked his troops on the 4th of January and proceeded to the capture of Arkansas Post. This was fortunate for Sherman, for Pemberton with his whole force would have been upon him had he advanced; but the abandonment of this expedition worked the fourth failure, and the stars and bars still floated defiantly from the heights of Vicksburg.

A month later Gen. Grant in person appeared in front of the city on the Louisiana shore, at Young's Plantation, and renewed the bombardment from the fleet, while his troops continued the work on the canal. But the Mississippi again came to the relief of her children, and by means of an unusually high freshet drove him from his position and destroyed the canal. Another canal was then commenced at Lake Providence and Bayou Macon, but this was also swept away by the high water, as was a third at the Yazoo pass. Next, Porter, with the fleet, and Sherman, with a body of the troops, attempted a flank movement via Steele's Bayou, but the water which had risen with such persistency for a month past as to threaten to drown the Union troops, now fell as suddenly as it had risen, and the gunboats came near being stranded in the swamps, as the men were being picked off by the Confederate sharpshooters. Five—six—seven—eight—nine attempts upon Vicksburg, and still her flags waved as proudly as ever. But despite the exultation of her brave defenders, as they counted off these successive failures, they could not avoid the reflection that Grant was in dead earnest, and that his repeated disasters seemed to have small effect upon his courage and determination.

#### GRANT TRIES ANOTHER PLAN.

“By this time,” says Sherman in his Memoirs, “it had become thoroughly demonstrated that we could not divert the main river, Mississippi, or get practicable access to the East bank of the Yazoo, in the rear of Vicksburg, by any of the passes; and we were all in the habit of discussing the various chances of the future. Gen.



VIEW IN NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.



Grant's headquarters were at Miliken's Bend, in tents, and his army was strung along the river all the way from Young's Point to Lake Providence, at least sixty miles. \* \* \* \* But Gen. Grant

would not, for reasons other than military, take any course which looked like a step backward, and he himself concluded on the river movement, below Vicksburg."

On the 29th of April, 1863, Gen. Grant with 20,000 men having run the batteries of Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, landed at Bruinsburg, sixty miles below, and commenced the final campaign which was to destroy all military maxims and precedents, inaugurate the career of one of the greatest military heroes of the century, and land him in Vicksburg two months later.

"I was now in the enemy's country," says he, (Personal Memoirs, U. S. Grant, vol. 1, p. 480) "with a vast river and the stronghold of Vicksburg between me and my base of supplies. I



SHERMAN.

had with me the 13th Corps (McClelland) and two brigades of Logan's division of the 17th Corps, in all not more than 20,000 men to commence the campaign with. These were soon re-inforced by the remaining brigade of Logan's division and by Crocker's division of the 17th Corps. On the 7th of May, I was further re-inforced by Sherman with two divisions of his, the 15th corps. My total force was then about 33,000 men. The enemy occupied Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Haynes Bluff, and Jackson, with a force of nearly 60,000 men. My first problem was to capture Grand Gulf to use as a base, and then, if possible, beat the enemy in detail outside the fortifications of Vicksburg." It was his intention to hold Grand Gulf as a base of supplies, so as to co-operate with Banks, who was about to attempt the reduction of Port Hudson. But, learning that Banks could not be at Port Hudson for fully ten days, and then with scarcely more than 10,000 men, he determined

to cut loose from his base, attack the Confederates in the rear of Vicksburg, and then invest the city.



LOGAN.

On the 6th of May Sherman arrived at Grand Gulf and crossed his command, and the following day the forward movement was ordered. McPherson led with the 17th corps followed by McClelland with the 13th and the latter by Sherman with the 15th. On the 10th, McPherson with the advance was at Utica, and on the 12th at Raymond, where he met the enemy under Gen. John Gregg, 5,000 strong, and after a severe battle, won a complete victory. On the receiving this news, Grant, who was with Sherman's corps, decided to turn the whole column toward Jackson, and endeavored to capture that place toward which Johnston was believed to be hastening. By the afternoon of the 14th he was in Jack-

son, after a sharp skirmish outside the city in which the casualties on both sides did not exceed a thousand. In the meantime Pemberton with 18,000 men was at Edward's depot, on the line of the Vicksburg & Jackson railway, endeavoring, as he says in his official report, to harmonize the conflicting instructions he was receiving from President Davis, at Richmond, and Gen. Johnston at Jackson. Pemberton claimed that he wished to take a strong position on the line of the Big Black, and wait for Grant to attack him; but, in obedience to superior instructions, he moved out from Edward's depot toward Jackson for the purpose of attacking Grant in the rear while Johnston was fighting him in front. "Instead of this," writes Col. Lockett, "he encountered Grant's victorious army returning exultant and eager from the capture of Jackson. Pemberton's army, which was making retrograde movement at the time, was put into line of battle by being faced to the right with infantry, artillery, baggage, and ordnance wagons just as they were. In a few minutes after this





CHINABERRY AVENUE, NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.



disposition was made, his extreme left, previously the head of his column, was actively engaged with largely superior numbers. Under all the circumstances the Confederates made a gallant fight, but they were driven from the field with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and captured, and a considerable loss of arms and ammunition." Such, in a few words, was the battle of Champion's Hill.



LOCKETT.

Pemberton, driven from the field, retreated to the Big Black and took position at the bridge, from which he was driven the following morning, while Loring, after losing the most of his guns and wagons, succeeded in eluding the Union army, and joined Johnston a few days later at Jackson. From this moment, Vicksburg was doomed. Pemberton, against his own judgment, as he says, hurried to the city, and orders were issued to put the place in the best possible state of defence. Mr. Davis had telegraphed him to "hold Vicksburg at all hazards," and that, if besieged, he would

be speedily relieved. The whole community at once turned out in fatigue parties, and before nightfall of the 16th work was under way all along the lines of defence. The Parrot guns, siege-pieces and field artillery was moved from the river front to the rear line, until 102 guns has been put in position; abattis of fallen trees and telegraph wires protected the front; obstructions of every description were constructed as strongly as the hurried circumstances would permit, while the coast guns at the river batteries were manned by every available soldier and citizen. Pemberton's force was something less than 33,000. The right of his line was commanded by Gen. C. L. Stevenson and extended from the Warrenton road to the railroad. Gen. John H. Forney with his division, occupied the centre, his line extending from the railroad to the Graveyard road,

while the left was held by Gen. Martin Luther Smith's division, from the Graveyard road to the river. The river front and its batteries were under the command of Col. Edward Higgins. Such was the disposition of the forces in Vicksburg, when, on the 18th of May, 1863, the advance of the Union army appeared on the Jackson road, and Grant had entered upon his final attempt to capture the Mississippi stronghold. The results of the first nineteen days are thus concisely summed up by Gen. Grant, (Personal Memoirs, vol. 1, p. 532):—



ADMIRAL PORTER.

“The crossing of troops at Bruinsburg commenced April 30th. On the 18th of May, the army was in rear of Vicksburg. On the 19th, just twenty days after the crossing, the city was completely invested and an assault had been made: five distinct battles (besides continuous skirmishing) had been fought and won by the Union forces; the capital of the State had fallen and its arsenals, military manufactories and everything useful for military purposes had been destroyed; an average of about one hundred and eighty miles had

been marched by the troops engaged; but five day's rations had been issued, and no forage; over six thousand prisoners had been captured, and as many more of the enemy had been killed or wounded; twenty-seven heavy cannon and sixty-one field pieces had fallen into our hands; and four hundred miles of the river, from Vicksburg to Port Hudson, had become ours. The Union force that had crossed the Mississippi River up to this time was less than forty-three thousand men. One division of these, Blair's, only arrived in time to take part in the battle of Champion's Hill, but was not engaged there; and one brigade, Ransom's, of McPherson's corps, reached the field after the battle. The enemy had at Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Jackson, and on the roads between these places over sixty thousand men. They were in their own country, where no rear guards were necessary. The country is admirable for defence, but difficult for the conduct of an offensive campaign. All their troops had to be met. We were fortunate, to say the least, in

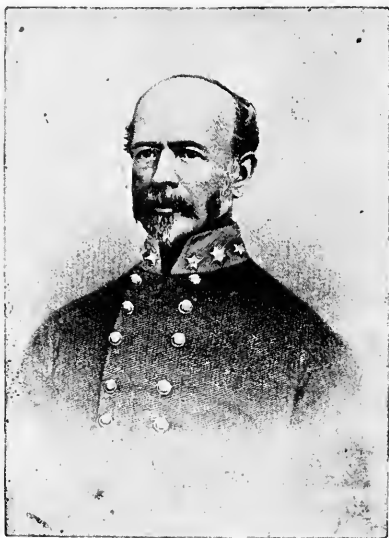
meeting them in detail : at Port Gibson seven or eight thousand ; at Raymond, five thousand ; at Jackson, from eight to eleven thousand ; at Champion's Hill, twenty-five thousand ; at the Big Black, four thousand. A part of those met at Jackson were all that was left of those encountered at Raymond. They were beaten in detail by a force smaller than their own, upon their own ground."

### THE SIEGE OPENS:

Grant reached Vicksburg May 18th, and when his troops had arrived in front of the works, the investment began. The 15th corps (Sherman) had the right of the line, facing Smith, extending from the river to the Graveyard road—the 17th (McPherson) facing Forney, held the centre, and the 13th (McClelland, afterwards relieved by Ord) the left, reaching from the railroad to the river—in front of Stevenson. But one preliminary assault was attempted, and that on the night of the 22d, when the Union troops succeeded after hard fighting in merely reaching the parapets ; but at no point were they able to enter. The next morning the gunboats came up the river, and the investment was complete. From this time forward the contest was largely one of engineering skill, of mining and counter-mining, of saps and parallels. The line of earth-works erected by the confederates and extending entirely around the rear of the city, was opposed by a similar line of earth-works erected by the Union army scarcely a rifle-shot distant, and this line was gradually advanced by means of saps and mines, until on the 4th of June, Grant had advanced his parallels, to within 150 yards of Pemberton's lines, and four days later to within sixty feet of two of the most important of his salients. But these were not constructed without opposition. As the besiegers completed their mines and advanced their lines, counter-mines were thrown out to meet them, and these charged with powder, were exploded, destroying their sap-rollers, filling up the saps, and compelling them to abandon their works. It being quite impossible to determine distances under ground, it frequently happened that mines were prematurely exploded, and hundreds of besiegers and besieged buried in their ruins. On the 29th of June, the Confederates rolled a barrel of powder, to which a time-fuse was set, into one of the Union redans, which exploded with such tremendous force that timbers and fascins were hurled a hundred feet into the air, and many of the sappers killed and wounded. On the afternoon of the 1st of

July, the Federal engineers exploded a mine charged with 2,500 pounds of powder, which thus suddenly created a crater twenty feet deep and fifty in diameter, into which they poured a terrific fire which killed and wounded over one hundred of the enemy. Still the Federal lines continued to advance, until at many points, merely the thickness of the parapets was all that separated the combatants. Fighting with hand-grenades was all that was possible under those circumstances, and both armies felt that the struggle could only end with the death of the weaker.

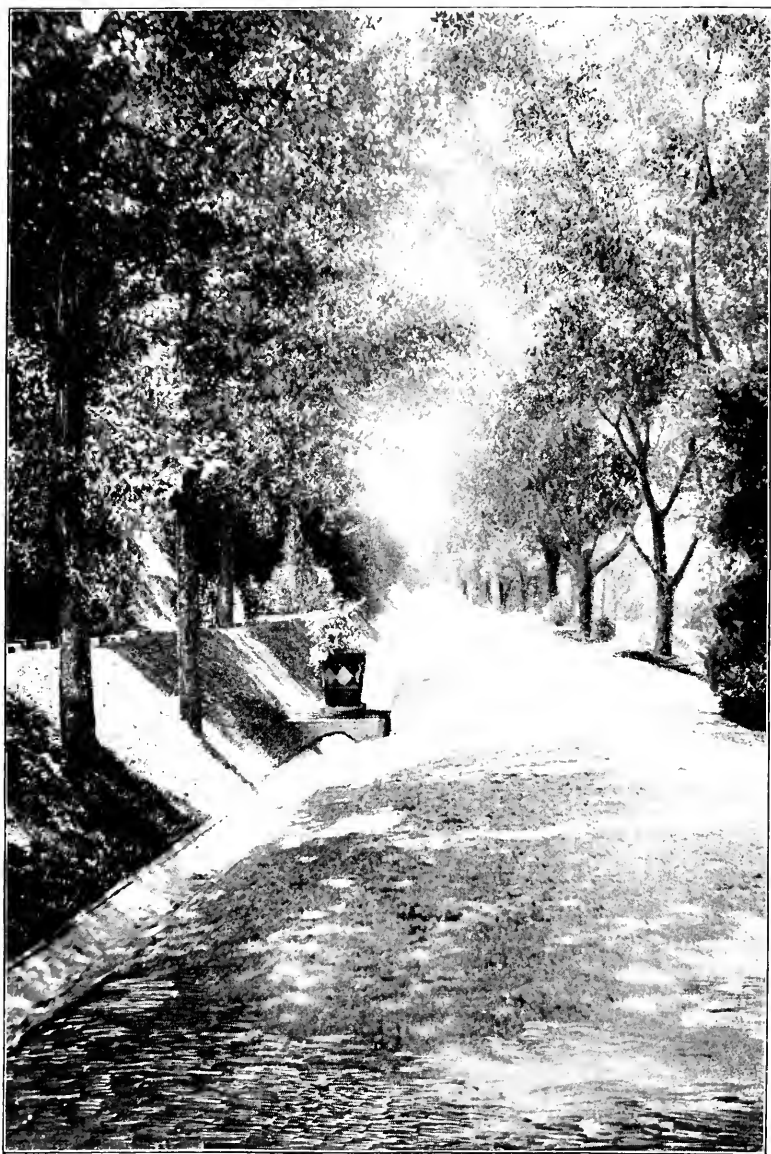
### THE SURRENDER.



J. E. JOHNSTON

But the end was at hand, the besieged had been short of provisions for some weeks, and of ammunition from the beginning. They had been compelled to eat their mules, while of flour or meal the supply had been long exhausted. The men had been on duty in the works for weeks without cessation, and were so exhausted that they could merely stand in the trenches, and load and fire when occasion offered. The works themselves were badly battered: many of their guns dismounted, and in places the defences were so fragile that a dash would have destroyed them. There was no hope of Johnston's promised

relief, and all other encouragement had long since departed from their thoughts. On the night of the 2d of July, Pemberton called a council of war and laid all the situation and its alternatives before his officers. The vote was taken on the question of surrender and all but two present voted *aye*. The die was cast; resistance was no longer possible, and further sacrifice unavailing. At 10 o'clock on



TERRACE DRIVE IN NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.



the morning of the 3d a white flag appeared on the Confederate works, and a moment later firing had ceased, to be renewed no more at Vicksburg.\* The following correspondence tells the story of the fall of the city in words more concise and effectual than any other language could hope to convey.

(Pemberton to Grant July 3, 1863).

"I have the honor to propose an armistice for — hours, with the view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three commissioners, to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period. This communication will be handed you, under a flag of truce, by Major General John S. Bowen.

(Grant to Pemberton).

"Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice for several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, etc. The useless effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose, by the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due to prisoners-of-war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange the terms of capitulation, because I have no terms other than those indicated above."

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\*In Gen. Pemberton's report, made a year later, he thus explains his reasons:—

"Knowing the anxious desire of the Government to relieve Vicksburg I felt assured that, if within the compass of its power, the siege would be raised; but, when forty-seven days and nights had passed, with the knowledge I then possessed that no adequate relief was to be expected, I felt that I ought not longer to place in jeopardy the brave men whose lives had been intrusted to my care. Hence, after the suggestion of the alternative of cutting my way out, I determined to make terms, not because my men were starved out, not because I could not hold out yet a little longer, but because they were overpowered by numbers, worn out with fatigue, and each day saw our defenses crumbling beneath our feet . . . With an unlimited supply of provisions, the garrison could, for the reasons already given, have held out much longer."

(Grant to Pemberton.)

“In conformity with agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the City of Vicksburg, public stores, etc. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard, and take possession at eight A. M. to-morrow. As soon as the rolls can be made out, and paroles be signed by officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their side arms and clothing, and the field, staff and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons also, counting two-horse or mule teams as one, will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and soldiers as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles of these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers present are authorized to sign the rolls of prisoners.”

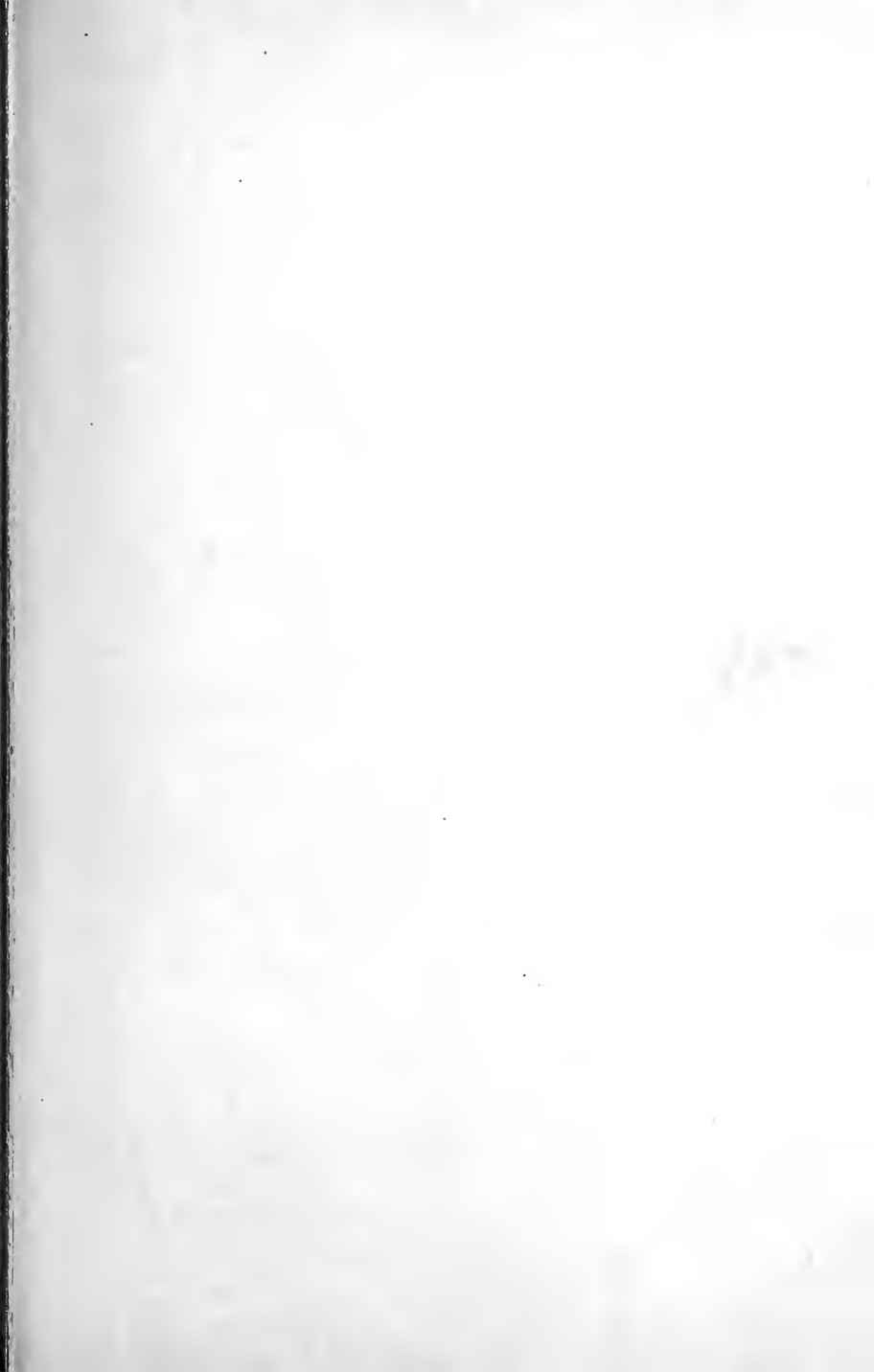
(Pemberton to Grant.)

“I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms of capitulation for this garrison and post. In the main your terms are accepted; but, in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have to submit the following amendments, which if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us. At ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow, I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms, stacking them in front of my present lines. After which you will take possession. Officers to retain their side arms, and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

(Grant to Pemberton, July 4th).

“I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 3rd July. The amendment proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners will necessarily take some time. Again, I







TERRACE IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.

can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause them any undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under any restraint by stipulations. The property which officers will be allowed to take with them will be as stated in my proposition of last evening; that is, officers will be allowed their private baggage and side arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack arms at ten o'clock A. M., and then return to the inside and there remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objection to it. Should no notification be received of your acceptance of my terms by nine o'clock A. M., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and shall act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags should be displayed along your lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified, from firing upon your men.

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The terms were promptly accepted by Pemberton, and thus ended the famous siege of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant says that "on the 4th, at the appointed hour, the garrison of Vicksburg marched out of their works, and formed line in front, stacked arms, and marched back in good order. Our whole army present witnessed this scene without cheering." "But my recollection is," writes Col. Lockett, "that on our right a hearty cheer was given by one Federal division, for the gallant defenders of Vicksburg."

## VICKSBURG.—A BALLAD.

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BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

### I.

For sixty days and upward  
A storm of shell and shot  
Rained around us in a flaming shower,  
But still we faltered not.  
“If the noble city perish,”  
Our grand young leader said,  
“Let the only walls the foe shall scale  
Be the ramparts of the dead.”

### II.

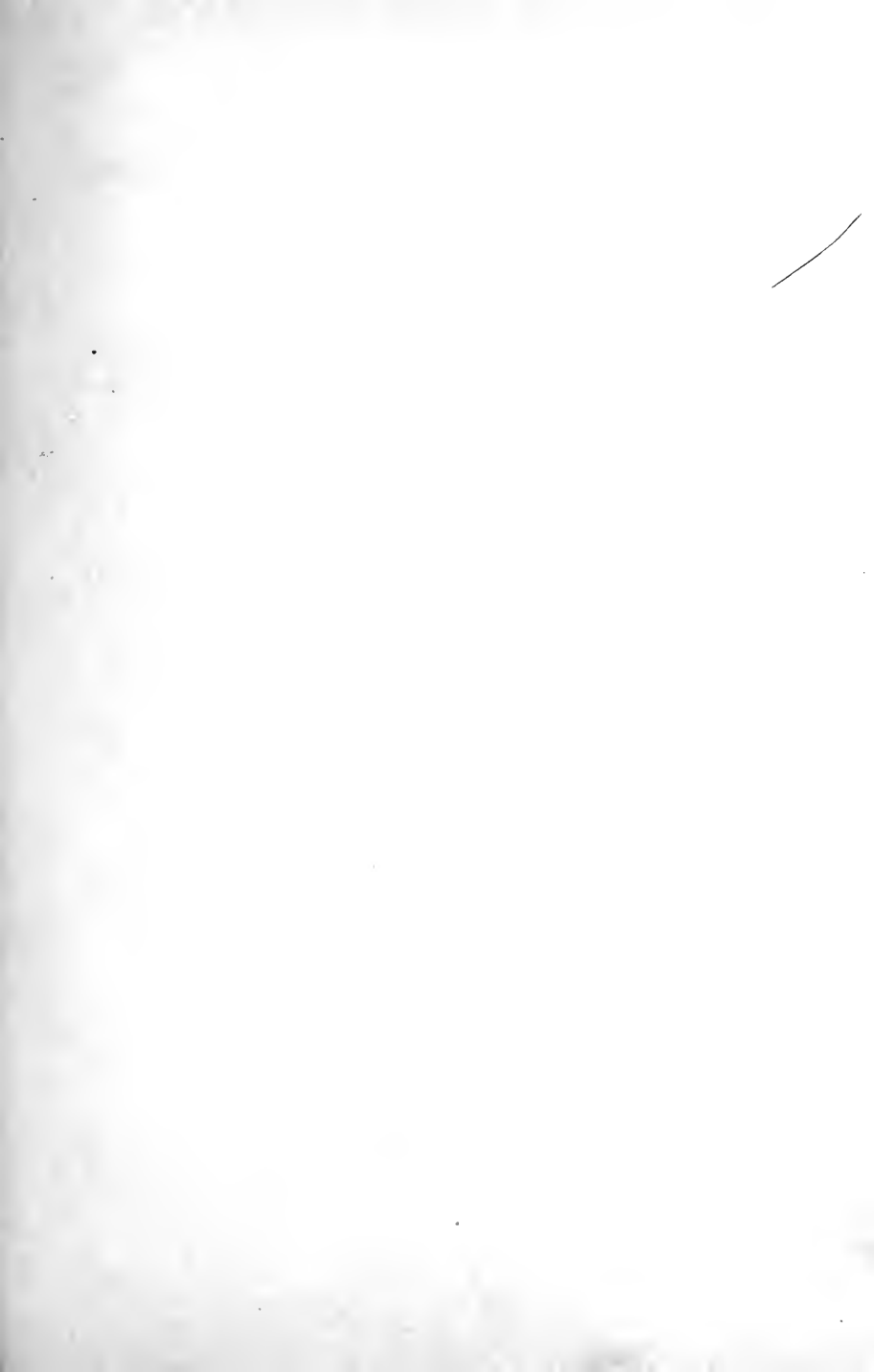
For sixty days and upward  
The eye of heaven waxed dim,  
And even throughout God's holy morn,  
O'er Christian's prayer and hymn,  
Arose a hissing tumult,  
As if the fiends in air  
Strove to engulf the voice of faith  
In the shriek of their despair.

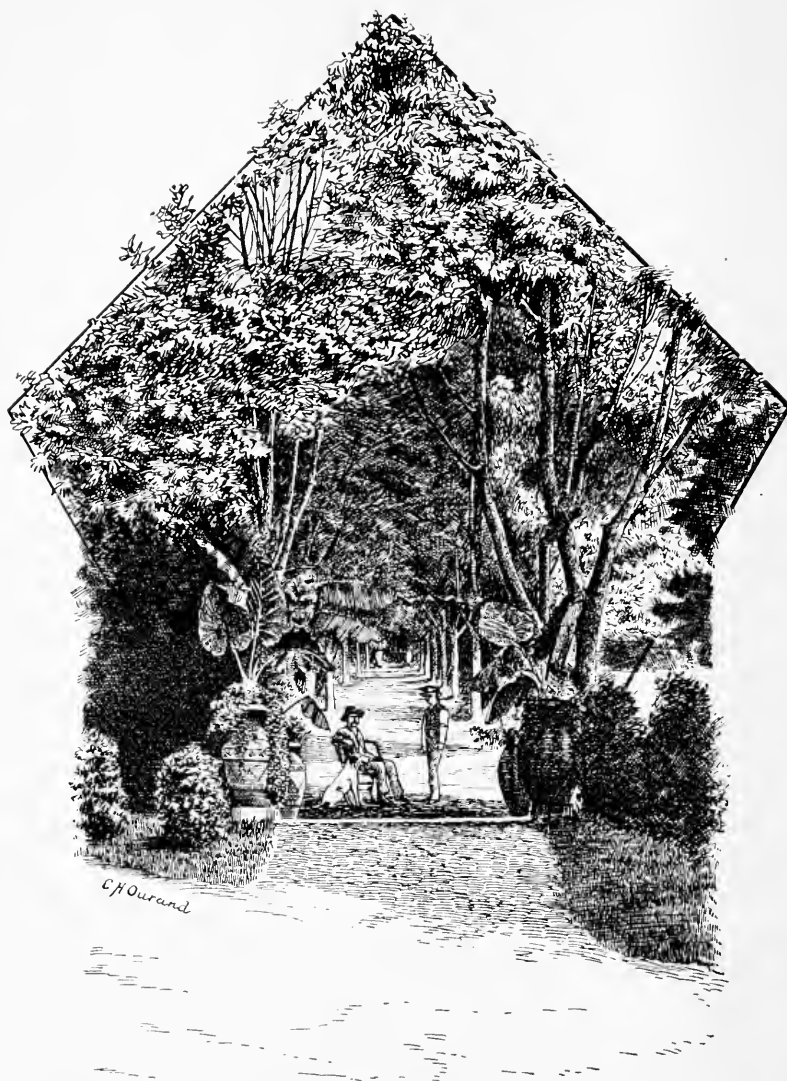
### III.

There was wailing in the houses,  
There was trembling on the marts,  
While the tempest raged and thundered  
'Mid the silent thrill of hearts ;  
But the Lord, our shield, was with us,  
And ere a month had sped,  
Our very women walked the streets  
With scarce one thought of dread.

### IV.

And the little children gambolled,  
Their faces purely raised,  
Just for a wondering moment,  
As the huge bomb whirled and blozed ;  
Then turned with silvery laughter  
To the sports which children love,  
Thrice mailed in the sweet, instinctive thought,  
That the good God watched above.





ROSE AVENUE, NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.

## V.

Yet the hailing bolts fell faster,  
From scores of flame-clad ships,  
And about us, denser, darker,  
Grew the conflict's wild eclipse,  
'Till a solid cloud closes o'er us,  
Like a type of doom and ire,  
Whence shot a thousand quivering tongues,  
Of forked and vengeful fire.

## VI.

But the unseen hands of angels  
Those death shafts turned aside,  
And the dove of heavenly mercy  
Ruled o'er the battle tide ;  
In the houses ceased wailing,  
And though the war-scarred marts,  
The people strode, with step of hope.  
To the music in their hearts.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION FORCES.

Operating against Vicksburg, Maj. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. Army, commanding, May 18-July 4, 1863.

## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

*Major General Ulysses S. Grant.*

ESCORT.

4th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Embury D. Osband.

ENGINEERS.

1st Battalion Engineer Regiment of the West, Maj. Wm. Tweeddale.

## NINTH ARMY CORPS.

*Major General John G. Parke.*

FIRST DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. Henry Bowman.*

36th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John B. Norton.

17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Constant Luce.

27th Michigan, Col. Dorus M. Fox.

45th Pennsylvania, Col. John I. Curtin.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Col. Daniel Leasure.*

2d Michigan, Col. Wm. Humphrey.

8th Michigan, Col. Frank Graves.

20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. W. Huntington Smith.

79th New York, Col. David Morrison.

100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Matthew M. Dawson.

## ARTILLERY.

Pennsylvania Light Battery D, Capt. George W. Durrell.

## SECOND DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. Simon G. Griffin.*

6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Henry H. Pearson.

9th New Hampshire, Col. Herbert B. Titus.

7th Rhode Island, Col. Zenas R. Bliss.



## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero.*

35th Massachusetts, Col. Sumner Carruth.

11th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Moses N. Collins.

51st New York, Col. Chas. W. LeGendre.

51st Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Hartranft.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Col. Benjamin C. Christ.*

29th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.

46th New York, Col. Joseph Gerhardt.

50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Brenholtz.

## ARTILLERY.

2d New York Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Jacob Roemer.

## ARTILLERY RESERVE.

2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin.

## THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

*Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland.**Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord.*

## ESCORT.

3d Illinois Cavalry, Company L, Capt. David R. Sparks.

## PIONEERS.

Kentucky Infantry (Independent Company) Capt. Wm. F. Patterson.

## NINTH DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. James Keigwin.*

118th Illinois, Col. John G. Fonda.

49th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Thornton.

69th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.

7th Kentucky, Col. Reuben May.

120th Ohio, Col. Marcus M. Spiegel.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. Daniel W. Lindsey.*

54th Indiana, Col. Fielding Mansfield.

22d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Monroe.

16th Ohio, Major Milton Mills.

42d Ohio, Col. Lionel A. Sheldon.

114th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Kelly.

## CAVALRY.

2d Illinois (five companies), Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Bush, Jr.  
 3d Illinois (three companies), Capt. John L. Campbell.  
 6th Missouri (seven companies), Col. Clark Wright.

## ARTILLERY.

*Capt. Jacob T. Foster.*

Michigan Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Chas. H. Lanphere.  
 Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting.

## TENTH DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith.*

## ESCORT.

4th Indiana Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Andrew P. Gallagher.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge*

16th Indiana, Major James H. Redfield.

60th Indiana, Col. Richard Owen.

67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Buehler.

83d Ohio, Col. Frederick W. Moore.

96th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Vance.

23d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Vilas.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. William J. Landram.*

77th Illinois, Col. David P. Grier.

97th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Martin.

130th Illinois, Col. Nathaniel Miles.

19th Kentucky, Maj. Josiah H. Mann.

48th Ohio, Col. Peter J. Sullivan.

## ARTILLERY.

Illinois Light, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. Patrick H. White.

Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Chas. S. Rice.

## TWELFTH DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey.*

## ESCORT.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. James L. Carey.



DRIVE, NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.



## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis.*

11th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall.

24th Indiana, Col. William T. Spicely.

34th Indiana, Col. Robert A. Cameron.

46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.

29th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Greene.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. James R. Slack.*

87th Illinois, Col. John E. Whiting.

47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.

24th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John G. Wilds.

28th Iowa, Col. John Connell.

56th Ohio, Col. William H. Raynor.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Missouri Light, Battery A, Capt. George W. Schofield.

Ohio Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Augustus Beach.

Ohio Light, 16th Battery, Lieut. Russell P. Twist.

## FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. David Shunk.*

33d Illinois, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.

99th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lemuel Parke.

8th Indiana, Maj. Thomas J. Brady.

18th Indiana, Capt. Jonathan H. Williams.

1st United States (siege guns). Maj. Maurice Maloney.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler.*

21st Iowa, Maj. Salue G. Van Anda.

22d Iowa, Capt. Charles N. Lee.

23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.

11th Wisconsin, Maj. Arthur Platt.

## ARTILLERY.

2d Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. Frank B. Fenton.

Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Captain Martin Klauss.

## FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

*Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. Bernard G. Farrar.*

13th Illinois, Col. Adam B. Gorgas.

27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.

29th Missouri, Col. James Peckham.

30th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Otto Schadt.

31st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.

32d Missouri, Maj. Abraham J. Seay.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. Charles R. Woods.*

25th Iowa, Col. George A. Stone.

31st Iowa, Maj. Theodore Stimming.

3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.

12th Missouri, Col. Hugo Wangelin.

17th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John F. Cramer.

76th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Woods.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer,*

4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. George Burton.

9th Iowa, Col. David Carskaddon.

26th Iowa, Col. Milo Smith.

30th Iowa, Col. William M. G. Torrence.

## ARTILLERY.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Henry H. Griffiths.

2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.

Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Louis Hoffmann.

## CAVALRY.

Kane County, (Illinois) Independent Company, Lieut. Thomas J. Beebe.

3d Illinois, Company D. Lieut. Jonathan Kershner.

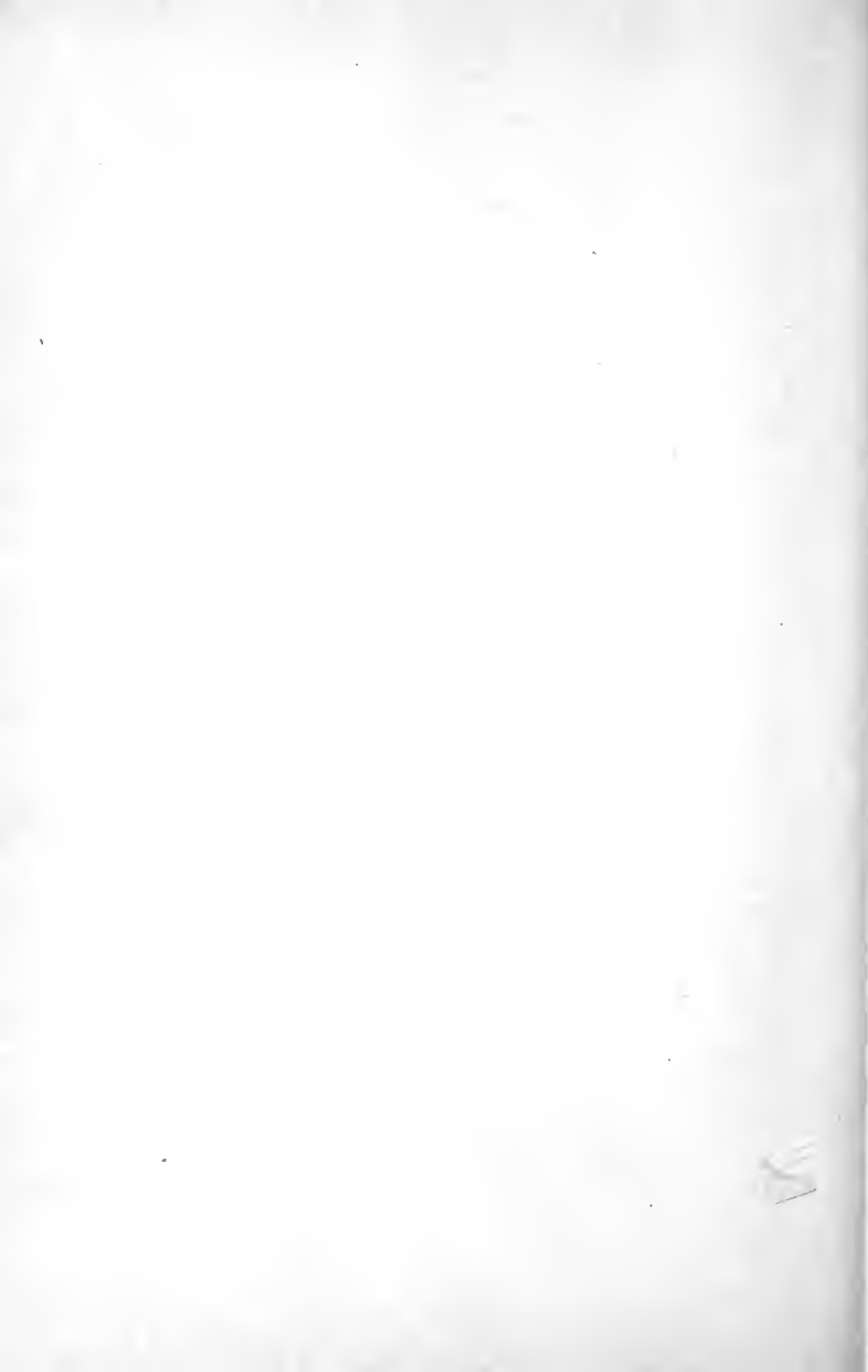
## SECOND DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair.*



*C.H. Ourand del*

SCENE IN NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.





## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. Giles A. Smith.*

113th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John W. Paddock.

116th Illinois, Col. Nathan W. Tupper.

6th Missouri, Col. James H. Blood.

8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.

13th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles C. Smith.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn.*

55th Illinois, Col. Oscar Malmberg.

127th Illinois, Col. Hamilton L. Elbridge.

83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.

54th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Cyrus W. Fisher.

57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing.*

30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones.

37th Ohio, Col. Edward Siber.

47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.

4th West Virginia, Col. James H. Dayton.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.

1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Lieut. Israel P. Rumsey.

1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Capt. Levi H. Hart.

Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.

## CAVALRY.

Thielemann's (Illinois) Battalion, Companies A and B, Capt. Milo, Thielemann.

10th Missouri, Company C, Lieut. Benjamin Joel.

## THIRD DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Ralph P. Buckland.*

114th Illinois, Col. James W. Judy.

93d Indiana, Col. DeWitt C. Thomas.

72d Ohio, Maj. Charles G. Eaton.

95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Jos. A. Mower.*

47th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker.

5th Minnesota, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.

11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.

8th Wisconsin, Col. Geo. W. Robbins.

## IN AND ABOUT VICKSBURG.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Col. Joseph J. Woods.*

8th Iowa, Col. James L. Geddes.

12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Edgington.

35th Iowa, Col. Sylvester G. Hill.

## ARTILLERY.

*Capt. Nelson T. Spoor.*

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse.

Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

## UNATTACHED CAVALRY.

4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan.

## SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

(Detachment).

*Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith.*

## ESCORT.

7th Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Henry C. Forbes.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. John M. Loomis.*

26th Illinois, Maj. John B. Harris.

90th Illinois, Col. Timothy O'Meara.

12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.

100th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Albert Heath.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. Stephen G. Hicks.*

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.

103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.

15th Michigan, Col. John M. Oliver.

46th Ohio, Col. Charles W. Walcutt.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Col. Joseph R. Cockerill.*

97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.

99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler.

53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.

70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

## FOURTH BRIGADE.

*Col. William W. Sanford.*

6th Iowa, Col. John M. Corse.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.

## ARTILLERY.

*Capt. William Coggsell.*

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.

1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. William N. Lansing.

Illinois Light, Coggsell's Battery, Lieut. Henry G. Eddy.

Indiana Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Michael Mueller.

## FOURTH DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. Isaac C. Pugh.*

41st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.

53d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Seth C. Earl.

3d Iowa, Col. Aaron Brown.

33d Wisconsin, Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. Cyrus Hall.*

14th Illinois, Capt. Augustus H. Cornman.

15th Illinois, Capt. Geo. C. Rogers.

46th Illinois, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser.

76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.

53d Indiana, Col. Walter Q. Gresham.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Col. Armory K. Johnson.*

28th Illinois, Maj. Hinman Rhodes.

32d Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Hunter.

12th Wisconsin, Col. George E. Bryant.

## CAVALRY.

15th Illinois, Companies F and I, Maj. James G. Wilson.

## ARTILLERY.

*Capt. George C. Gumbart.*

2d Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. George L. Nispel.

2d Illinois Light, Battery K, Capt. Benjamin F. Rodgers.

Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Anthony B. Burton.

Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.

Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Edward Spear, Jr.

## PROVISIONAL DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball.*

## ENGELMANN'S BRIGADE.

43d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler.

61st Illinois, Major Simon P. Ohr.

106th Illinois, Maj. John H. Hurt.

12th Michigan, Col. William H. Graves.

## RICHMOND'S BRIGADE.

18th Illinois, Col. Daniel H. Brush.

54th Illinois, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell.

126th Illinois, Maj. William W. Wilshire.

22d Ohio, Col. Oliver Wood.

## MONTGOMERY'S BRIGADE.

*Col. Milton Montgomery.*

40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.

3d Minnesota, Col. Chauncey W. Griggs.

25th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith.

27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.

## SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

*Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson.*

## ESCORT.

4th Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John S. Foster.

## THIRD DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. John A. Logan.*

## ESCORT.

2d Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Wm. B. Cummins.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett.*

20th Illinois, Maj. Daniel Bradley.

31st Illinois, Maj. Robert N. Pierson.

45th Illinois, Col. Jasper A. Maltby.

124th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Sloan.

23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. Manning. F. Force.*

30th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Warren Shedd.

20th Ohio, Capt. Francis M. Shaklee.

68th Ohio, Col. Robert K. Scott.

78th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Brig Gen. John D. Stevenson.*

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Sturgess.

17th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Smith.

81st Illinois, Col. Franklin Campbell.

7th Missouri, Capt. William B. Collins.

32d Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Potts.

## ARTILLERY.

*Maj. Charles J. Strolbrand.*

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.

2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Lieut. John W. Lowell.

2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.

Michigan Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Theodore W. Lockwood.

Ohio Light, 3d Battery, Capt. William S. Williams.

## SIXTH DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. John McArthur.*

## ESCORT.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Stephen S. Tripp.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid.*

1st Kansas, Col. William Y. Roberts.

16 Wisconsin, Col. Benjamin Allen.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ramson.*

11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James H. Coates.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

(cont'd)

72d Illinois, Col. Fred'k A. Star-ring.

95th Illinois, Col. Thomas W. Humphrey.

14th Wisconsin, Col. Lyman M. Ward.

17th Wisconsin, Col. Adam G. Malloy.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Col. Alexander Chambers.*

11th Iowa, Col. William Hall

13th Iowa, Col. John Shane.

15th Iowa, Col. William W. Belknap.

16th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

## ARTILLERY.

*Maj. Thomas D. Maurice.*

2d Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John W. Powell.

Minnesota Light, 1st Battery, Capt. William Z. Clayton.

1st Missouri Light, Battery C, Capt. Charles Mann.

Ohio Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. William L. Newcomb.

## SEVENTH DIVISION.

*Brig. Gen. John E. Smith.*

## ESCORT.

4th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Col. John B. Sanborn.*

48th Indiana, Col. Norman Eddy.

59th Indiana, Col. Jesse I. Alexander.

4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.

18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. Green B. Raum,*

56th Illinois, Capt. Pinckney J. Welsh.

17th Iowa, Maj. John F. Walden.

10th Missouri, Maj. Francis C. Deimling.

24th Missouri, Company E. Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.

80th Ohio, Maj. Pren Metham.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Charles L. Matthies.*

93d Illinois, Col. Holden Putnam.  
 5th Iowa, Col. Jabez Banbury.  
 10th Iowa, Col. William E. Small.  
 26th Missouri, Capt. Benjamin D. Dean.

## ARTILLERY.

*Capt. Henry Dillon.*

1st Missouri Light, Battery M, Lieut. Junius W. McMurray.  
 Ohio Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong.  
 Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.  
 Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

## HERRON'S DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron.*

## FIRST BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. William Vandever.*  
 37th Illinois, Col. John C. Black.  
 26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.  
 20th Iowa, Col. William McE. Dye.  
 38th Iowa, Col. D. Henry Hughes.  
 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Nelson Cole.  
 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. William W. Orme.*  
 94th Illinois, Col. John McNulta.  
 19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Daniel Kent.  
 20th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Bertram.  
 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Martin Welfley.

## UNATTACHED CAVALRY.

*Col. Cyrus Bussey.*

5th Illinois, Maj. Thomas A. Apperson.  
 3rd Iowa, Maj. Oliver H. P. Scott.  
 2d Wisconsin, Col. Thomas Stephens.

## DISTRICT NORTHEAST LOUISIANA.

*Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis.*

## DETACHED BRIGADE.

*Col. George W. Neeley.*

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.  
108th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles Turner.  
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.  
131st Illinois, Maj. Joseph L. Purvis.  
10th Illinois Cavalry, Companies A, D, G, and K,  
Maj. Elvis P. Shaw.

## AFRICAN BRIGADE.

*Col. Isaac F. Shepard.*

## POST OF MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA.

*Col. Hiram Scofield.*

8th Louisiana, Col. Hiram Scofield.  
9th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Paine.  
11th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.  
13th Louisiana, Lieut. H. Knoll.  
1st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. A. Watson Webber.  
3d Mississippi, Col. Richard H. Ballinger.

## POST OF GODDRICH'S LANDING, LA.

*Col. William F. Wood.*

1st Arkansas, Lieut. Col. James W. Campbell.  
10th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Crandall.



# ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

LIEUT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON COMMANDING, JULY 4, 1863.

## STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson.*

### FIRST BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. S. M. Barton*

40th Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. M. Young.

41st Georgia, Col. William E. Curtiss.

42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.

43d Georgia, Capt. M. M. Grantham.

52d Georgia, Maj. John Jay Moore.

Hudson's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. Milton H. Trantham.

Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company C, Capt. Alex. Chust.

Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company A, (section) Lieut. John Yoist.

### SECOND BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Alfred Cumming.*

34th Georgia, Col. James A. W. Johnson.

36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.

39th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. F. B. Jackson.

56th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. T. Slaughter.

57th Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.

Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery Capt. M. Van Den Corput.

### THIRD BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee.*

20th Alabama, Col. Edmund W. Pettus.

23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.

30th Alabama, Capt. John C. Francis.

31st Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington.

46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

Alabama Battery, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

### FOURTH BRIGADE.

*Col. A. W. Reynolds.*

3d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. N. J. Lillard.

39th Tennessee, Col. Wm. M. Bradford.

43d Tennessee, Col. James W. Gillespie.

59th Tennessee, Col. William L. Eakin.

3d Maryland Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

## WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION.

*Col. T. N. Waul.*

- 1st Battalion (infantry), Maj. Eugene S. Bolling.  
 2d Battalion (infantry), Lieut. Col. James Wrigley.  
 Cavalry Battalion, Lieutenant Thomas J. Cleveland.  
 Artillery Company, Capt. J. Q. Wall.

## ATTACHED.

- 1st Tennessee Cavalry (Carter's regiment), Company C, Capt. R. S. Vandyke.  
 Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. James P. Wright.  
 Signal Corps, Lieut. C. H. Barrot.

## FORNEY'S DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. John H. Forney.*

## HEBERT'S BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Louis Hebert.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 3d Louisiana, Maj. David Pier-son.            | 43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.                            |
| 21st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. J. T. Plattsmier. | 7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. A. M. Dozier.                     |
| 36th Mississippi, Col. W. W. Witherspoon.     | 2d Alabama Artillery Battalion, Company C, Lieut. John R. Selater. |
| 37th Mississippi, Col. O. S. Holland.         | Appeal (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. R. N. Cotten.                    |
| 28th Mississippi, Capt. D. B. Seal.           |  |

## MOORE'S BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. John C. Moore.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 37th Alabama, Col. J. F. Dowdell.                         | 40th Mississippi, Col. B. Colbert.   |
| 40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.                        | 2d Texas, Col. Ashbel Smith.   |
| 42d Alabama, Col. John W. Portis.                         | Alabama Battery, Capt. H. H. Sengstak.                                     |
| 1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Col. William T. Withers. | Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company B, Capt. William A. Davidson. |
| 35th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. C. R. Jordan.               |  |





CRAWFORD STREET, LOOKING EAST.

## SMITH'S DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith.*

## BALDWIN'S BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. W. E. Baldwin.*

17th Louisiana, Col. Robert Richardson.

31st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. James W. Draughon.

4th Mississippi, Capt. Thomas P. Nelson.

46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.

## VAUGHN'S BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. J. C. Vaughn.*

60th Mississippi, Capt. J. W. Bachman.

61st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James G. Rose.

62d Tennessee, Col. John A. Rowan.

## SHOUP'S BRIGADE.

*Brig. Gen. Francis A. Shoup.*

26th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Crow.

27th Louisiana, Capt. Joseph T. Hatch.

28th (29th) Louisiana, Col. Allen Thomas.

McNally's (Arkansas) Battery, Capt. Joseph T. Hatch.

## MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOPS.

*Brig. Gen. John V. Harris.*

5th Regiment, Col. H. C. Robinson.

3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas A. A. Burgin.

## ATTACHED.

14th Mississippi Light Artillery, Maj. M. S. Ward.

Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smyth.

Signal Corps, Max. T. Davidson.

## BOWEN'S DIVISION.

*Maj. Gen. John. S. Bowen.*

## FIRST (MISSOURI) BRIGADE.

*Col. Francis M. Cockerell.*

1st Missouri, Col. A. C. Riley.

2d Missouri, Maj. Thomas M. Carter.

3d Missouri, Maj. J. K. McDowell.

5th Missouri, Col. James McCown.

6th Missouri, Maj. S. Cooper.

Guibor's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Cornelius Hefferman.

Landis' (Missouri) battery, Lieut. John M. Langan.

Wade's (Missouri) Battery, Lieut. R. C. Walsh.

## SECOND BRIGADE.

*Col. T. P. Dockery.*

15th Arkansas, Capt. Caleb Davis.	1st Missouri Cavalry, Maj. William C. Parker.
19th Arkansas, Capt. James K. Norwood.	3d Missouri Cavalry, Capt. Felix Lotspeich.
20th Arkansas, Col. D. W. Jones.	3d Missouri Battalion, Capt. William E. Dawson.
21st Arkansas, Capt. A. Tyler.	Lowe's (Missouri) Battery, Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.
1st Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, Capt. John J. Clark.	
12th Arkansas Battalion (sharpshooters), Lieut. John S. Bell.	

## RIVER BATTERIES.

*Col. Ed. Higgins.*

1st Louisiana Artillery, Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover.  
 8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion, Maj. F. N. Ogden  
 22d Louisiana, Capt. Samuel Jones.  
 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Col. A. Jackson, Jr.  
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. B. Caruthers.  
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. T. N. Johnston.  
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. P. Lynch.  
 Vaiden (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. S. C. Bains.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

54th Alabama (detachment), Lieut. Joel P. Abney.  
 City Guards, Capt. E. B. Martin.  
 Signal Corps, Capt. C. A. King.





### PART III.

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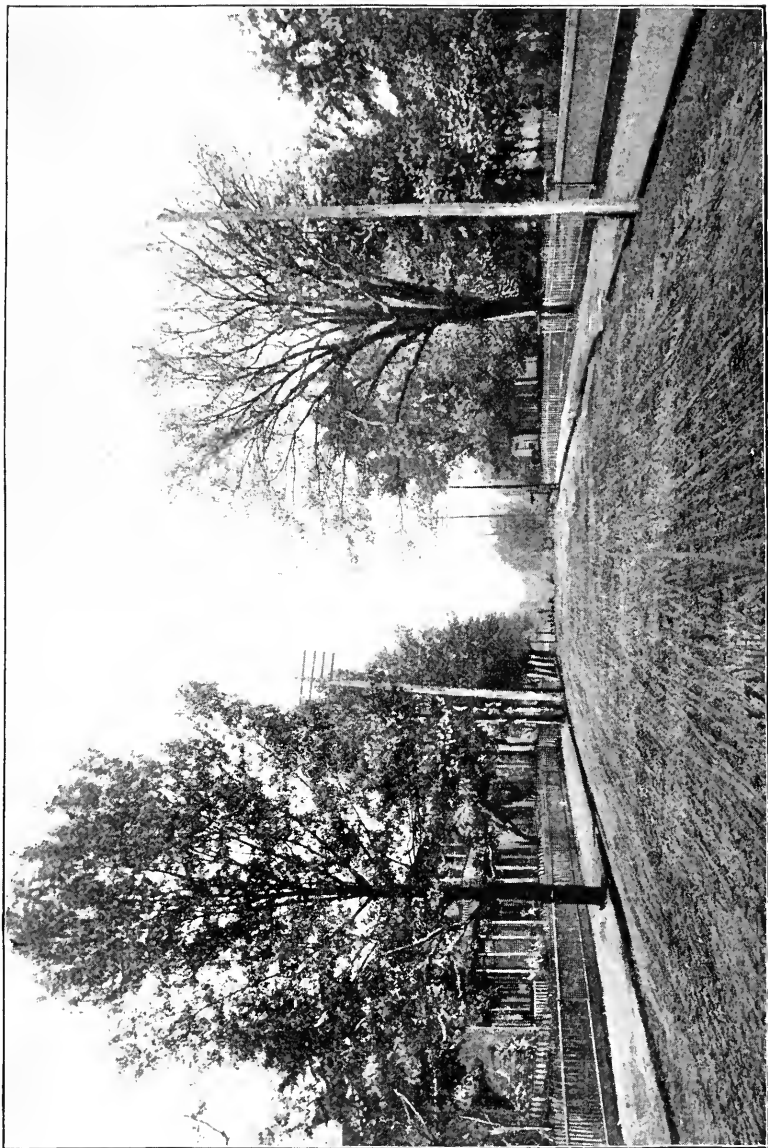
THE town of the present day bears little resemblance to itself in 1836, although some of the buildings of that period still exist unchanged. Streets have been cut through the hills, and districts then desolate are now closely built. At present the boundaries of the city are so drawn as to leave outside a considerable population, chiefly negroes. The city proper is in the shape of an irregular parallelogram, one mile wide and one and a half miles long. Within these limits are found fully 20,000 inhabitants, estimated. In 1880 the population was 12,000 in round numbers. The white population preponderates slightly over the colored, the proportion being about as eleven to nine. The population is increasing rapidly, by immigration and otherwise. When the first settlers arrived the hills on which the city now stands were densely wooded and covered from the river to their summits with a thick undergrowth of cane. The black walnut was very plentiful, and the new town was known for years as Walnut Hills. The irregularities of the slope from the river eastward were extremely prominent, and still remain so, although hills have been removed and ravines filled up until the present lay of the land is very different from that of even a few years ago. This undulating surface, as may be supposed, gives great variety to the appearance of the city. In many places the hillsides have been terraced and planted in Bermuda grass, which produces a beautiful turf, and holds the soil so firmly together that nothing affects the contour of the surface. Beautiful grounds laid out in this manner are to be seen on Cherry Street, the most fashionable residence street of the town. Many of the houses in the city are of considerable architectural merit. The city is openly built, and large spaces are devoted to trees and shrubbery of all kinds.

Some of the grounds are laid out with great taste and skill, and

since bananas and other tropical plants grow luxuriantly in the open air during nearly nine months in the year, and free use is made of these on lawns, etc., there is a tropical aspect about the place which is very pleasing, especially to strangers. In spring or summer a bird's-eye view of the city from the summit of the courthouse, or of Castle Hill, is well worth the trouble and toil of ascent. From such a height the scene is extremely beautiful.

Of late the houses have been numbered according to the Philadelphia system; the city being divided into four parts by Cherry Street, which runs north and south, and Clay Street, which, running east and west, intersects the former. From these lines as initial points the streets are numbered, and since the prefixes, east, west, north and south are used in connection with the names of streets, the exact location of any given building may be known by its number and also its distance from the starting point. Many streets are now paved, and the mileage of pavement is increased annually, as rapidly as the resources of the city will allow. An inexhaustible supply of gravel of excellent quality is found in the vicinity of the city, and is laid down at an average cost of about fifty cents per square yard, including the cost of preparing the street to receive it. It is spread evenly upon the surface, and is soon packed into a solid mass which in the course of a few months becomes cemented by the oxide of iron which it contains and can be broken up only with considerable difficulty. It costs little to keep such streets in repair, and after a trial of Nicholson pavement this material has been adopted for Washington Street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city. The mileage of permanent sidewalks and gutters is also being extended rapidly. During the past four years, or since the construction of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway the growth and development of the city has been phenomenally great. A steady advance in real estate has set in, and being based on no fictitious "boom," but on the laws of supply and demand, shows no sign of cessation. In this period a system of waterworks has been constructed at a cost of \$250,000, and the city is now abundantly supplied with filtered water from the Mississippi River. More than 14.3 miles of water mains are now laid. These works are the property of the Vicksburg Water Supply Company, whose pumping plant and reservoirs are situated near the river and about two miles below the city. The water is drawn from the river through a tunnel 400 feet in length by pumps whose capacity is 5,000,000 gallons daily. It passes into settling basins, and finally, after filtration, becomes tolerably clear. The machinery, buildings and other equipments of the company are all of the first





CHERRY STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.



class. For fire purposes, the city pays the company an annual rental of \$65 per fire-plug. Ninety of them are now in use. The total consumption of the city is estimated at 250,000 gallons daily.

There are about three and a half miles of street railroad, including the dummy line to the river, and the company has in contemplation several miles more.

The city is lighted with electricity, fifty arc lights being in use, at a cost of \$108 each per annum. The system is the Thompson-Houston. Many arc lights and incandescents are also used by business houses, and an incandescent plant has been set up quite recently and will be increased in capacity.

A system of sewerage is now in contemplation at an estimated cost of \$100,000. No plans have been decided upon as yet, but the necessity of having sewers is fully recognized and the next Legislature will perhaps be asked to authorize the city to contract a debt for their construction.

In the last few years the demand for homes occasioned by the growth of population has been so great as almost to assume the proportions of a boom, though without the reaction that naturally follows fevered speculation. Cottages and more pretentious buildings are constantly being built in all parts of the city, and the demand is now greater than ever. The building associations have been great factors in promoting the building up of the city. One of them, the Vicksburg, is one of the largest in the South, and the pioneer association in the State. Its foundation was inspired by a humble mechanic of Philadelphia, who, having experienced the benefits of such institutions in his native city, interested the people of his adopted home by his accounts of them, and is now justly regarded in the light of a public benefactor. A second association was formed a few years ago, and a third quite recently. The first association is now one of the most powerful associations in the State.

Many handsome brick stores have been built or are now under construction. The need for hotels was manifestly great, and is now being supplied by the erection of the new Pacific House, at an estimated cost of \$75,000, exclusive of the site. This handsome building is in the form of an L, fronting on both Washington and Veto Streets, and is to be four stories high. It will have all the modern improvements in the way of elevators, etc. Illustration of the same is given herein. Plans for a second hotel, to cost about \$100,000 (see illustration), have been completed, and bids will be advertised for shortly. This building will occupy a handsome site on the

southwest corner of Clay and Washington Streets, and will be the property of the Vicksburg Hotel Company, a corporation composed of many of the most enterprising business men of the town, with a capital of \$60,000. Ample additional facilities to complete the building is guaranteed the company.

Vicksburg contains many handsome buildings of a public character. Chief among them may be reckoned the court-house, whose site cannot be excelled by any building in the country. It occupies the square bounded by Grove, Monroe, Jackson and Cherry Streets, in the center of the northern half of the city. This square, originally an irregular hill, has been surrounded by walls of heavy masonry and then terraced. Its grounds are kept in excellent order and have some fine trees. The Bermuda grass is luxuriant there and the terraces are very beautiful. The building is of the Ionic order of architecture, except the cupola. It is an exceedingly massive building, and has four magnificent porticos with large and lofty columns. It is built entirely of brick, cemented or stuccoed over, only the floors, windows and doors being of wood. Though only two stories high, its ceilings are lofty and the proportion between its height and base is perfect. From its cupola or dome may be seen every part of the city. This fine building was designed by William Weldon and built by George and Thomas Weldon. An illustration is herewith given. It was commenced in 1858 and finished in 1861, and cost rather more than \$100,000. The flight of nearly thirty years, accompanied by the vicissitudes of a long siege, has not impaired its beauty or strength to any appreciable degree. In some inexplicable manner the idea has obtained general currency in the city that this building was designed and built by a negro. It is impossible to say how an opinion totally without foundation and flatly contradicted by official records ever originated. The Weldons, however, were large contractors, and employed many slaves in the work, and perhaps some may have confounded the hand that executed the work with the brain that planned it. In the second story is the court-room and the jury rooms. The former is a very imposing hall indeed, and is additionally ornamented by fine oil paintings of the former luminaries of the Bench and Bar, which hang above the seat of justice. Here are found the portraits of Sargeant S. Prentiss, George S. Yerger, the most illustrious of seven brothers who were all eminent lawyers; of Walker Brooks, at one time United States Senator, and a lawyer of the most brilliant ability; Judge Guion, at one time the partner of Prentiss, and a famous lawyer in his day; Judge U. M. Young, now a member of the Bar of St. Louis. These portraits are hung in the following order, be-





SOUTH STREET LOOKING EAST.

ginning at the right hand of the spectator : Young, Guion, Prentiss, Yerger and Brooks.

Vicksburg was the theatre of the greatest forensic efforts of Prentiss, Yerger, Guion, Brooks and others, and it is peculiarly appropriate that even after death their faces should continue to look down upon the living expounders of the law, to point them to the lofty heights attainable by earnest effort, and to remind them also of the high standard of professional honor and integrity maintained by these their noble predecessors.

This portrait gallery might be increased indefinitely, for Vicksburg has always been celebrated for its barristers. Perhaps at no distant day the benign features of the venerable Thomas A. Marshall, who still survives in honored retirement, almost the last legal contemporary of the famous men named already, and those of the late A. B. Pittman, one of the greatest of Southern lawyers, and many others who might be mentioned, may at no distant day adorn these walls. Like the lawyers of Edinburgh in Scott's day, those departed worthies had their hours of relaxation as well as of toil, and many interesting stories are told of their high-jinks, especially those of Prentiss, who was a rollicking good fellow and the best company in the world. When briefs were few and far between, he and his cronies would frequently go on camp-hunts into the wilds of the Yazoo swamps, even now abounding in all kinds of game, and then a veritable hunter's paradise. On one of these occasions the party had camped at Shell Mound on the Tallahatchee River, an immense heap of shells piled up by the aborigines at some forgotten period of their history. The scene suggested to Prentiss's teeming mind, which poured forth eloquence as if inspired, an oration which the five or six persons present pronounced to be the most brilliant effort of his life. It was delivered at sunrise from a stump on the mound as unpremeditatedly as the songs of the birds, and, as has been said, in the presence of less than a half-dozen of his companions. This speech was, of course, never reported, but tradition says that it was wholly devoted to the past glories of the Indian race and the poetic thought inspired by the scene.

One of the Yergers, also a keen sportsman, was found dead across the body of a deer which he had shot. He was subject to heart disease, and the excitement of the hunt and of his successful shot brought on a fatal attack.

Ex-Senator Brooks, who was a native of Virginia, died in 1869, very suddenly.

Other handsome buildings are the Cotton Exchange, on Crawford near Washington Street, originally the Mississippi Valley Bank,

but purchased and renovated by the Exchange some years ago; and St. Aloysius Commercial College, a four-story brick building, corner of Grove and First Streets, North, besides many handsome business blocks. The United States is about to add a public building to the list, an appropriation of \$100,000 having been made for this purpose, and a very eligible site purchased at the corner of Walnut and Crawford Streets for \$9,500.

Vicksburg has been socially eminent for many years, it and Natchez having been to a great extent the centres from which refinement and luxury were spread throughout the State.

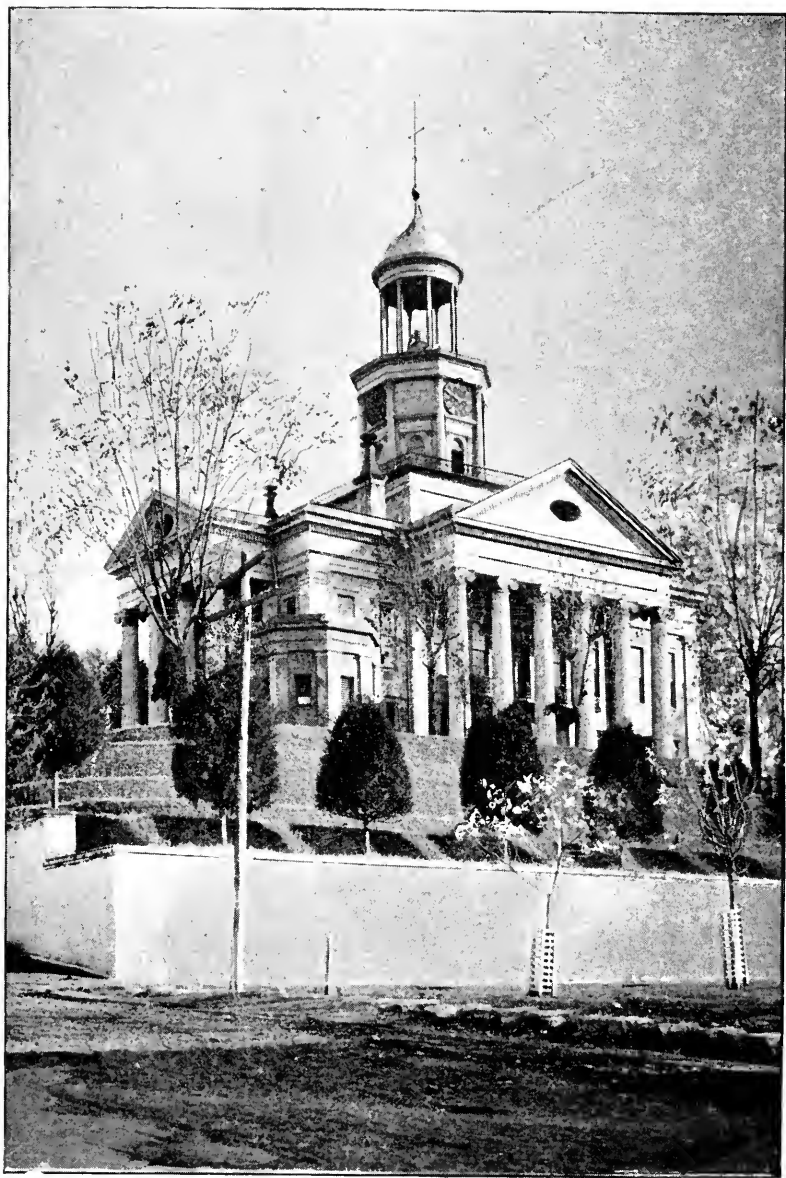
It is still noted for its cultivated and refined society, although there is less gayety than at earlier periods of its history; and the very handsome Opera House, at the corner of Washington and Crawford Streets, is the principal source of amusement. Here during the season there is a brilliant succession of dramatic and operatic performances, not to mention amateur entertainments, which are frequently given, there being much local dramatic and musical talent here. The building will seat about 1,200 persons, and has excellent acoustic qualities. It is well furnished also in every respect. A powerful German club also lends gayety to the winter by frequent entertainments, and the Jewish citizens have a literary association, which owns a handsome club-house on the corner of Crawford and Cherry Streets, and is doing much for the happiness and elevation of its members.

Other social organizations are well represented, the latest being the Elks, with about seventy members, and a hall on the corner of Washington and Clay Streets. The Masonic Order is strong here, and is just receiving remarkable accessions to its membership, and the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, and other societies have a very large following.

The Confederate force was largely recruited here, and in the Civil War Vicksburg sent twenty companies of ninety-eight men each to the Confederate army. This was truly an immense quota from so small a town, but the Confederate army literally robbed the cradle and the grave, and few able-bodied men of that generation failed to enter the army. A single county in Mississippi furnished 700 soldiers, a number greater than that of its voting population, and of these barely 400 survived the struggle. This record was paralleled in many instances, and although the exact figures cannot be given in Vicksburg's case, there is reason to believe, from known facts concerning certain companies, that at least forty per cent. of the flower of her youth and manhood perished on the field, in the hospital, or in prison. Such are the horrors of war. This military spirit still







THE COURT HOUSE. See page 102.

flourishes, and the Volunteer Southrons and Warren Light Artillery are organizations in which great local interest is felt. Each has a large membership, and the former, an infantry company, has distinguished itself by many peaceful triumphs on the drill ground.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

Besides its excellent private schools, Vicksburg maintains a fine public school system, and expends in its support about \$25,000 per annum, derived partly from the State, but principally from a tax of four mills on all personal property and real estate in the city limits. Another source of revenue is a recently levied tax of \$2, exigible from all males who have attained their majority. The buildings devoted to public schools are three in number, located, respectively, on Main Street, Walnut Street, and Cherry Street. These are new buildings, and the one on Main Street is a model building in every respect, being substantially constructed of brick and heated and ventilated according to the most approved plans.

It has been said before, but may well be repeated, as something the town has reason to pride itself upon, that Vicksburg had the first public schools in the State, its venture in this direction being made in 1845. This school opened with about 120 pupils, and during its first term was supported by the donations of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Mechanics' Mutual Benefit Society. In the following year, however, a tax was levied by the city for its support, and this, with a continuance of the donations already mentioned, maintained it for four years. In 1850 the old Main Street building, then a hotel, was purchased and occupied as a school for boys and girls jointly. The first principal of this school was the amiable Dr. J. G. Holland, later to become celebrated as the editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, now known as the *Century*. This building did duty for nearly thirty-five years, when it was demolished and the present handsome building erected.

The Main Street and Walnut Street buildings are occupied by white children, and the Cherry Street building, with an annex adjoining it, is used for the colored pupils. The enrollment average is 650 of the former and about a thousand of the latter. A second brick building, to be the counterpart of the one on Main Street, is in contemplation and greatly needed. It will unquestionably be erected in the course of a few years, most probably in South Vicksburg. A super-

intendent and twenty-seven teachers constitute the faculty of these schools, which are in operation ten months in the year.

St. Aloysius Commercial College, a Catholic Academy, founded in 1879, has a principal, seven professors, and two hundred and ten pupils. St. Francis Xavier Female Academy, also Catholic, has about the same attendance, and lesser private schools are estimated as having about one hundred pupils.

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*(Contributed by H. T. MOORE, Superintendent of Public Schools.)*

### OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

One very great inducement for parents to settle in our city is the thoroughly successful management of our public schools, and the opportunities offered their children to be benefited by a well-arranged system of instruction in all the grades.

While the little ones just released from their mothers' arms are amusing themselves, and at the same time receiving valuable instruction, with the appliances of the "Kindergarten," from their patient teacher, and becoming familiar with the first steps in the grand stairway of education, at the top of the stairway may be seen those who, having passed through all intermediate grades, by the critical analyses of English literature, familiarity with higher mathematics, and converse with natural sciences, satisfy the hard-worked teachers that their labors have not been in vain.

It is safe to say that the course of instruction in our public schools is equal to that of any school. There are three school-houses nearly new, which are constructed upon the improved modern plans and supplied with everything calculated to improve the pupil and assist the teacher.

In addition to these, there are two rooms occupied in other buildings by white children.

One of the three school-houses has been given to the colored children. The Board of Education also bought a large house adjoining the school to accommodate the great number that attend the colored school. Over 1,700 pupils attend these schools, and they are instructed by teachers of great experience in the management of schools.

For the support of these schools the city levies a tax of four mills on the dollar, annually.

The fund from this levy increases yearly, though it does not keep

pace with the increased value of the property taxed, on account of the assessed value being so much less than the marketable valuation.

The members of the Board of Education are highly esteemed gentlemen, who use every legitimate effort to improve the condition of the schools and enhance the educational status of the same, fully co-operating with the energetic professor in charge of the schools.

In 1852 the site of the Main Street school was conveyed to Messrs. B. S. Tappan, C. J. Searles, W. H. Sparke, Wm. Crutcher, and A. H. Arthur, School Commissioners of the 16th Township, Range 3 East, and to their successors.

These commissioners were appointed by the Supervisors of the County.

There are other schools in the city of high standing. Two of them, being incorporated, confer diplomas upon graduating classes.

A select school for boys has been successfully conducted for two years, and a school principally for girls ranks among the best in the State. The other schools are as thoroughly and intelligently managed as those of greater numerical attendance.

There are eight private schools in the city, educating at least 800 pupils.

#### B. B. LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed in 1886, for the purpose of promoting the intellectual and social advancement of its members and the encouragement of literary and dramatic pursuits, and is one of the most successful and enterprising institutions in the city.

Its membership is confined entirely to Israelites, as under its constitution no other persons are eligible, and upon its rolls are the names of some of the most prominent citizens of Vicksburg.

The buildings and grounds occupied by the association are located in one of the most attractive and fashionable parts of the city, and are among the handsomest in the State. Its parlor is finely furnished, and in its library are to be found a number of the standard periodicals of the day.

The association has now ninety-two members, and has a considerable surplus in its treasury.

In order to secure permanently the present site, about sixty of the members have recently formed an incorporation under the laws of the State of Mississippi and purchased the property for \$10,500. The lot fronts 115 feet on Cherry Street and 147½ on Crawford Street. The improvements are a large brick building used by the association and a smaller frame-house leased as a residence. The accompanying illustration affords a fair view of the buildings and

grounds on Cherry Street. It is expected that the brick structure will be remodeled in the near future, and such other improvements made as the needs of the organization suggest.

The entertainments given by the association are worthy of high praise, and much benefit is expected to be derived from the permanent establishment in the city of an institution whose main object is the encouragement and support of literature, drama, science, and art.

#### ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CONVENT AND ACADEMY.

The establishment known as St. Francis Xavier's Convent and Academy comprises the three brick buildings occupying the square on Crawford Street, between Cherry and Adams. It was opened in October, 1860, by the Sisters of Mercy, under the direction of Sister M. de Sales Browne.

The property at that time comprised but one two-story building in the centre of the square, and a garden extending to Adams Street on the left. It had been purchased by St. Paul's congregation for school purposes, and had been donated by them to the Sisters, with the agreement that they would open a school for the boys and girls of the congregation, which they did at once.

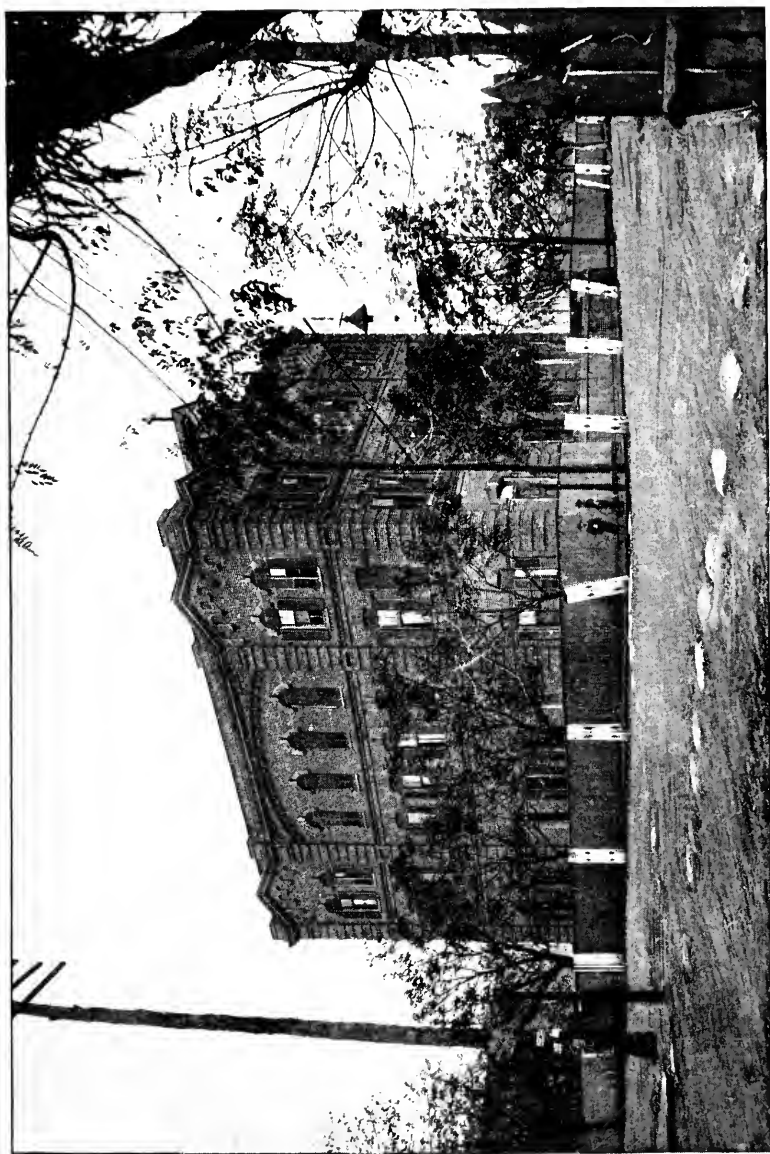
The breaking out of the Civil War necessitated the closing of the school, and the Sisters, after having converted their home into a temporary hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers, finally left Vicksburg to take charge of the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Mississippi Springs, Jackson, Oxford and Shelby Springs.

The building was then taken possession of by the Federal Government and used for military purposes. At the close of the War it was restored to the Sisters, who reopened their school.

In 1869 a four-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$30,000 on the ground which had been a garden at the time of the original purchase.

In 1879 the boys' school was transferred to St. Aloysius College, in charge of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, and from that time the Academy has been used exclusively for young ladies, who are admitted either as boarders or as day pupils.

In 1885 the handsome Academy was built at a cost of \$24,000, on the corner of Crawford and Cherry Streets, the ground having been purchased by the Sisters from Mr. John Crump in 1869 for \$10,000. The building is one of the finest educational structures in the South, and covers a space of 120 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth, comprising eight class-rooms, three music-rooms, an art



ST. ALOYSIUS' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. See page 109.





studio, library and exhibition hall, the latter 110 feet by 60 feet, and 24 feet high.

The class-rooms are handsomely fitted up with all the modern school appurtenances, and the library is filled with choice works.

The class teachers number 8; music teachers, 6, and art teachers, 2.

Boarding pupils, 30; day, 218; total, 248.

The plan of studies embrace a full classical course, with higher Mathematics, Book-keeping, Stenography, Languages, Elocution, Music, and Art.

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## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The principal government of the city consists of a Mayor, who is ex-officio Treasurer; eight Aldermen, and an Assessor and Collector, chosen biennially by the people. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen elect the other officers, the City Attorney, City Clerk, City Marshal and his Deputy, Market Master, Wharf and Harbor Master, Superintendent of the Cemetery, and lesser officials; the Fire Chief, and the Police, which consists of a Marshal and necessary patrolmen. The city's income is in round numbers \$100,000 per annum, derived from a tax of 16 mills on a valuation of real estate and personal property of about \$4,500,000, and from various license and privilege taxes, of which the greater part are paid by dealers in liquor.

The Fire Department, heretofore manned by volunteers, is now operated by a paid chief, engineer and drivers, and ten minute-men. The former are paid salaries, but the latter receive a fixed sum for each time they are called out. The means for extinguishing fires are two steam fire engines, of which one is in active service and the other held in reserve, and three horse reels. The service has been greatly modified since the introduction of water works, which afford reliable fire pressure in all parts of the city.

The city's expenditures are about the same as its income. Each is increasing rapidly with the growth of the place. It is proper to state that while the rate of taxation may appear high, it is based on a very low valuation, estimated at about forty per cent. of the actual value of real and personal property, which is fully \$12,000,000. Moreover, much property held by railroads and manufacturing enterprises is legally exempt from taxation, as are also the four banks, at least to a great extent. In spite of the city's limited income of only about \$5 per head of its population, a great amount of public improvements are executed annually, the principal ex-

penditure in this direction being for streets. All excavations necessary to bring the latter to grade are done at the public expense, but the cost of paving is borne jointly by the individual owners of adjacent property and the public, the former paying two-thirds and the latter the remainder.

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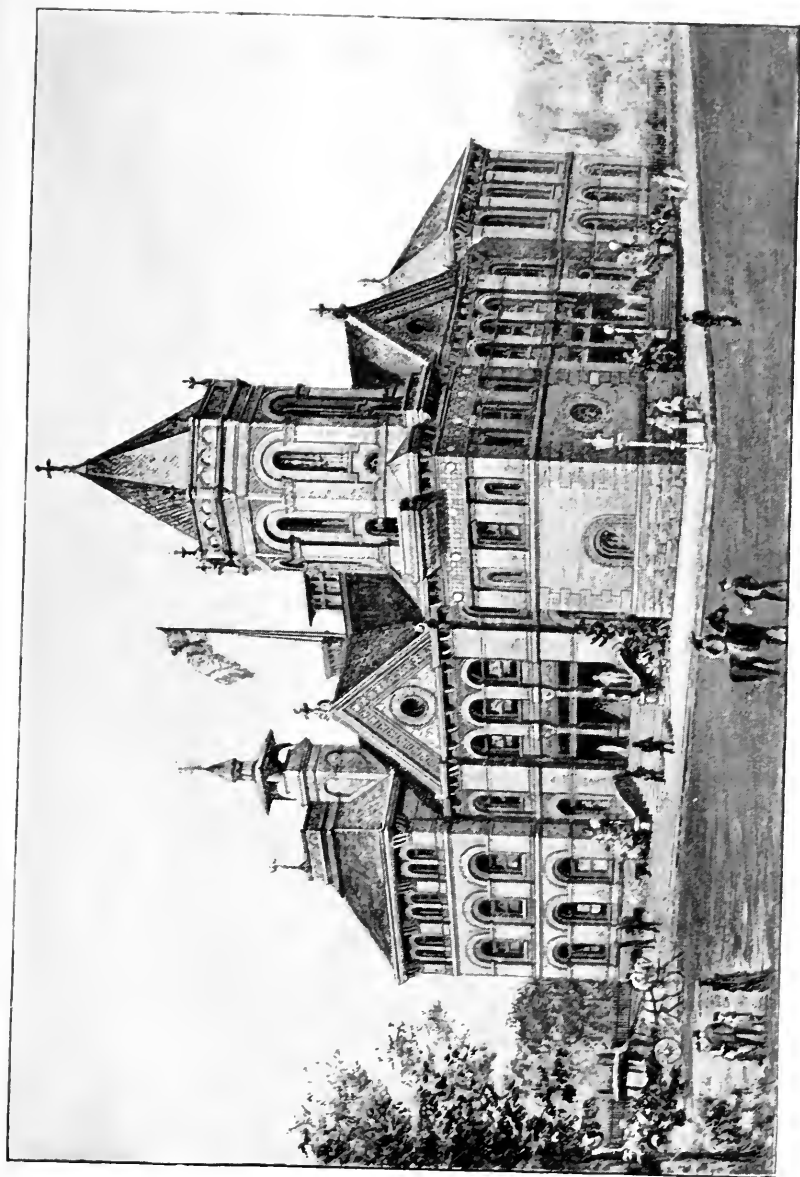
## HEALTH.

In point of healthfulness Vicksburg is second to no city in the country of similar population, its death rate among the whites being under 15 per thousand. The percentage of mortality among the negroes is nearly or quite double this rate, which is attributed to their ignorance and general neglect of sanitation. Diphtheria and scarlet fever, those scourges of infancy in the North, are rare, and almost invariably sporadic, never epidemic. The same may be said of typhoid fever. The city undoubtedly owes its healthfulness to its great elevation and excellent natural drainage. The mild and equable climate is also favorable to longevity, and consumption is comparatively rare. The lowest temperature on record is 7 above zero, and in summer 96 is rarely exceeded. The nights in summer are almost invariably cool and pleasant. As a rule, there is scarcely a month in the year in which vegetation is entirely checked—freezing weather is uncommon before the middle of December, and in February spring commences and the earliest flowers begin to bloom out-of-doors. This season does not advance with rapid strides, as in more Northern latitudes, but slowly and gradually, and there is a long interval between winter and summer.

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## MANUFACTURES.

Although Vicksburg cannot be considered a manufacturing town, since the bulk of its population is sustained by commerce, its industries are large, important, and greatly diversified. Of these the chief is the manufacture of cotton-seed into oil and cake. Three mills are located here, of which one is perhaps as large as any in the South and employs two powerful tow-boats in transporting seed. These mills employ 500 men, exclusive of the crews of vessels, and are in operation from nine to eleven months in the year. Next in importance are the general machine shops of the Louisville, New



THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



Orleans & Texas R. R., with 360 men employed in repair work. The total force employed by the railroad here is 601, and it disburses over \$500,000 per annum to them. The present shops are of a temporary nature, and wholly inadequate to supply the wants of the railroad, which has decided to build permanent shops of much greater capacity, and will begin work on them early in 1890. It will at the same time greatly increase its plant, adding a complete outfit of wood-working machinery, and will require a larger number of operatives.

The lumber interests are large, and capable of indefinite extension, the supply of timber of all kinds being practically unlimited. Two large mills are now in active operation, while a third is nearly completed. Their output does not begin to satisfy the local demand, which is largely supplied from the yellow-pine districts. However, perhaps the greater part of the cypress timber cut here is worked up into sash, doors, blinds, and ornamental lumber, and is shipped to all parts of this State and Louisiana, and even more distant points. The two wood-working establishments are also building up a considerable trade in ornamental work, executed in hard wood, and supply a large local demand for walnut and quarter-sawed oak for inside finishing, desk and counter work, etc. These pursuits employ 300 men.

The manufacture of brick employs nearly 200 persons, and the supply is seldom up to the demands of local builders. Owing to peculiarities of the earth used in their composition, brick made here are of very superior quality, and are preferred to those manufactured in Memphis or at any point south of that city. Only ordinary methods of manufacture are employed, though the introduction of hydraulic machines is contemplated.

Besides these, there are two foundries, two tin and sheet-iron works, which, besides supplying the city, have an extensive trade in this State and Louisiana; a boiler shop, several carriage-building establishments, and a great variety of lesser enterprises engaged in manufacturing, and employing from two to ten men each. A cannery has lately been inaugurated, and was operated this year (1889) with gratifying success. In fact, all these enterprises have proved profitable, and have shown a healthy growth from their inception. The crowning need of the place is factories that can employ cheap labor to advantage. There is plenty of work for able-bodied men, at remunerative wages, but little for boys and women. A cotton factory could command an ample supply of intelligent, though unskilled, labor at very low rates. There is strong reason to believe, since the attention of Eastern manufacturers is being turned South-

ward, that this great want will not long remain unsupplied. As a rule, for manufacturing purposes Vicksburg is unequaled. At present the total number of mechanics and laborers employed in these callings approximate 1,700. There is an excellent opening here for a furniture factory, and the saving in freight alone would constitute a handsome margin of profit for the manufacturer. Walnut, poplar, gum, oak, and other timber can be had in any quantity and at reasonable figures; in fact, very much cheaper than at any of the present centres of production.

Coal can be had here cheaper than at Fall River, and the completion of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, which brings the coal fields of Alabama into competition with those of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, insures also a plentiful supply at all seasons. The Southern coal fields are also reached by the Queen & Crescent Railroad system. Cheap fuel and contiguity to the cotton fields are advantages that insure great returns to the cotton manufacturer, and when trade is at its worst, will make the difference between profit and loss. The success of mills, far less favorably located in other portions of the South, is the best guarantee of the prosperity of similar enterprises here. The policy of the State is very favorable to the establishment of manufactures, and ten years' exemption from taxation is secured by statutes passed some years ago. Few Southern mills are operated with that strict attention to economy so essential to the attainment of the maximum degree of profit, yet their dividends are very large, the mill at Wesson, in this State, being credited by general report with paying its stockholders 20 per cent. on their investments.

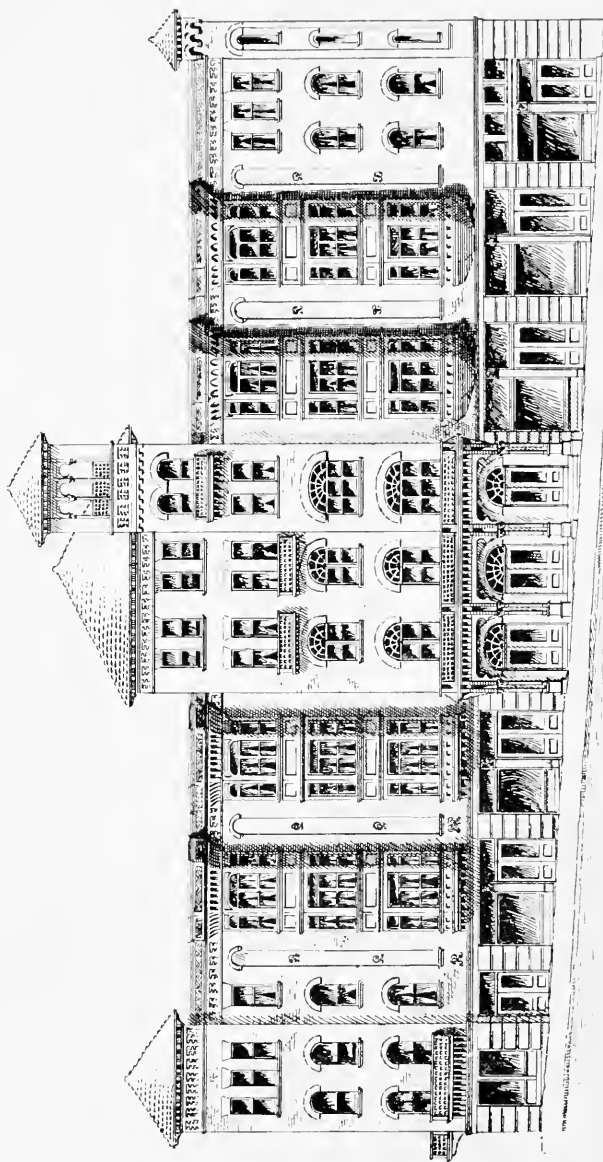
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## VICKSBURG HOTEL.

As will be seen from the above picture, this hotel will be one of the handsomest and most complete in the South.

It will be a four-story structure of the Spanish Renaissance style, the central part running up to five stories in height. The front will be ornamental from the fact that it is broken by projections which form towers, and will have ornamental bay-windows, galleries, etc. The brick for the street fronts will be pressed brick in two colors, the first story mixed with gray sandstone. The interior arrangement consists, on the first floor, of six stores, billiard room, laundry, bath, general lavatory, baggage and store room, with grand rotunda and reading room in the centre of the building, from which there





C. H. Owen, Jr.

NEW VICKSBURG HOTEL. See page 120.

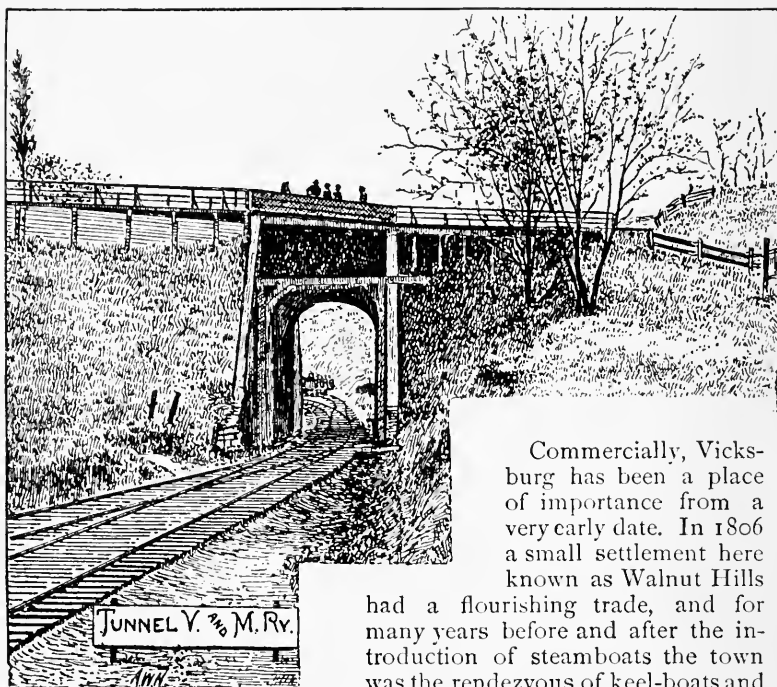


will be a large staircase and elevator to the upper floors. The second floor will consist of magnificent dining-room, lighted with windows on two sides so as to give thorough ventilation; ladies' ordinary, children's dining-room, large kitchen, pantry, and store-room arrangement, two parlors for ladies, large and spacious hallways and spacious bedrooms. The upper floors will be divided into bedrooms so arranged as to be thrown into suites of two or three, with private bath and lavatory connections. The hotel building will be set away from the adjoining property lines, so as to have a driveway entirely around the building, also to increase the air and ventilation and give thorough lighting to each room. All the bedrooms are designed to open on to fresh air, and there is not a dark or interior bedroom in the construction. The grand rotunda of the first floor will have the floor and wainscoting marble, and be otherwise handsomely decorated. Everything throughout the building and connected with it will be first-class and of the latest improvement. The elevators will be hydraulic, one for passengers and one specially for freight, and they will be arranged to run rapidly. In the cellar will be located the boilers for heating the building, and such other machinery as is necessary to the cooking and lavatory departments. The building will be lighted with electricity as well as gas.

It is expected this magnificent building will be completed before December 1, 1890.



## COMMERCE.



Commercially, Vicksburg has been a place of importance from a very early date. In 1806 a small settlement here known as Walnut Hills

had a flourishing trade, and for many years before and after the introduction of steamboats the town was the rendezvous of keel-boats and flat-boats from the Ohio River and

other tributaries of the Mississippi, which came here annually with cargoes of provisions, attracted by the excellent harbor and the central location of the place. A glance at the map will show why this commercial pre-eminence existed, and at the same time justify the prediction that Vicksburg is destined to become a great city. Situated at about equal distances from Meridian on the east and Shreveport on the west, and nearly half-way between Memphis and New Orleans, it has natural advantages that are possessed by none of these cities. Memphis is 220 miles distant by rail, and New Orleans 235 miles away. The former has a fertile territory south of it, and the latter is equally favored on the north; but Vicksburg has the Yazoo and the Mississippi Delta on the north, and an equally fertile region in

Northern Louisiana on the west, while her territory to the east and south is both fertile and populous. The Delta is accessible at all points by means of the Mississippi River, the Yazoo, and the latter's tributaries, which are navigable at all seasons and inclose and permeate that rich section. The L. N. O. & T. R. R. and its branches penetrate the interior of this district, and radiate through it in all directions. Fifty miles' additional track is now under contract, and much additional mileage is contemplated. Points east and west of the city are reached by the Queen & Crescent Railroad system, over which feed, flour, and other Western produce are shipped in large quantities to Alabama and Georgia, as well as Eastern Mississippi; while on the south the river and the L. N. O. & T. R. R. serve again as arteries of the city's commerce. The territory contiguous to Vicksburg, and especially the Yazoo Delta and North Louisiana, is capable of development to an indefinite extent, and is being improved with phenomenal rapidity. Since the opening of the L. N. O. & T. R. R. the former district has received, at a moderate estimate, 8,000 to 10,000 immigrants annually, and a still greater influx is anticipated in future. Vicksburg is the natural distributing point for this territory, and as the Inter-State Commerce Act gives this city many advantages over inland points, the past few years have witnessed a remarkable development of trade. The largest grain and produce dealers in the State have their headquarters here, and are continually making inroads into new territory. Four hardware houses transact retail and wholesale business, the latter on a very extensive scale, and compete successfully with New Orleans, Memphis, and St. Louis. In dry goods, Adolph Rose is the only exclusively wholesale dealer, but Switzer, Newwitter & Co., Baer & Bro., and O'Keefe, Gulde & Co. carry immense stocks and do a large and rapidly increasing wholesale trade. Every branch of commerce is well represented, and the city's force of traveling salesmen is increasing annually and at a very rapid rate. The wholesale grocery and provision trade is especially well represented, and one of the largest wholesale liquor and tobacco houses in the South is located here. The facilities for shipping and receiving merchandise are unexcelled. In addition to the railroad, whose charges are kept at a minimum rate by river competition for through business, steamers from Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis ply regularly to this port, and from the latter city the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, with its immense fleet of barges, affords transportation for bulky articles at the minimum of cost. Twelve local packets are constantly engaged in distributing imports and bringing to the city cargoes of cotton and cotton-seed, the latter a very im-

portant item of commerce indeed. Vicksburg's cotton receipts average 60,000 bales annually, valued at \$3,000,000. Over 200,000 bales are handled here during the season, but the foregoing figures represent local receipts and rates, which are increasing, however, at a gratifying rate, and are estimated for the season of 1888-89 at 75,000 to 80,000 bales, and there is no valid reason why it should not reach, at an early date, 500,000. Vicksburg has a world-wide reputation for the quality of her cotton, being located in the center of the long stapled cotton district, whose product, technically known as Bender's cotton, commands the highest market price. These advantages attract buyers here in great numbers, and many markets are represented. Two large compresses, with a capacity of 100,000 bales per annum, are employed in preparing the staple for shipment by rail or steamship. As might be expected, the Cotton Exchange is the most important commercial body, and performs most of the functions of a Board of Trade, although there is no organization known by that name. The Exchange, however, is of far greater importance, is incorporated under the laws of the State, and has a fine building of its own, in which meetings are held at stated intervals. It has twenty-two members.

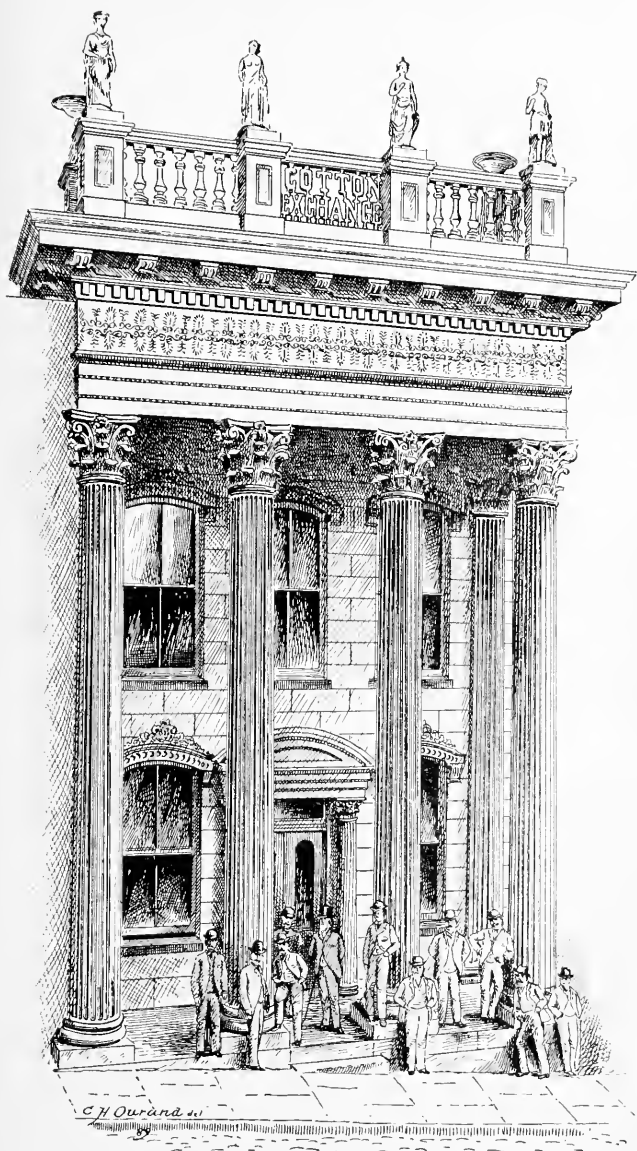
The cotton trade is divided into two sharply defined branches—cotton factors, and cotton buyers or brokers—the former representing the producer and the latter the manufacturer. Competition among them insures the highest possible prices for all cotton sold here, and this and low charges for handling and compressing have given the city an enviable reputation as a cotton market.

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## VICKSBURG AS A COTTON CENTRE.

Of all the cities in the cotton belt Vicksburg is undoubtedly the most admirably located. She occupies about the centre of the cotton-growing region of the United States. Situated on the Mississippi River, she stands at the southern end of the great Yazoo Delta, renowned for its extraordinary cotton-producing qualities. There is also vast territory east, south, and west of Vicksburg, all extremely fertile, and raising the finest staple cotton in the world.

But for the lack of capital from which it suffered for a number of years Vicksburg would unquestionably now be one of the great cotton markets of the United States. Memphis and New Orleans, having greater financial facilities, have heretofore drawn a vast amount of cotton tributary to Vicksburg, but which, as the banking



THE COTTON EXCHANGE. See page 129.



facilities of Vicksburg increase, must necessarily find its way here.

As it stands now, Vicksburg handles some 75,000 bales a year, the bulk of which consists of long staple cotton called Allen, pocket, and a variety of other seed, as well as Bender's. The cotton is all compressed and shipped to the mills East or exported to the various spinners in Europe.

No place in the valley affords a better location for the investment of capital for the conducting of what is known as the cotton factorage business—that is, receiving the cotton from the planter and selling it to the buyer.

The addition of some banking capital in the last three or four years has greatly stimulated the trade of the city, and with the rapid strides she is now making, no one doubts that Vicksburg will soon occupy a very important position in the cotton markets of the world.

#### THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

This organization was founded in 1874, and was formally incorporated and organized under its charter in 1886, when Capt. J. J. Cowan was chosen its first president. Not long afterward it purchased its present handsome building, which is valued at \$20,000, and has been greatly improved by the exchange. It has at present 22 active and 6 honorary members, as follows: Active—Geo. Des-sommes, Milles, Moore & Co., W. H. Smith, Vincent & Hayne, L. Hirsch & Co., Susman & Metzger, J. Gusdorfer, John F. Halpin Co., J. J. Cowan, S. Schwarz & Co., D. Mayer & Son, D. J. Shlenker, McCutcheon & Co., Homberger & Feith, E. Martin & Co., P. P. Williams & Co., W. L. Wells, Geo. S. Irving Co., W. H. Andrews & Bro., Vicksburg Cotton Press Association, S. C. Ragan & Co. Honorary—E. S. Butts, president Vicksburg Bank; W. S. Jones, cashier Merchants' Bank; Lee Richardson & Co., Baer & Bro., J. Brown, N. J. Bazsinsky.

#### BANKS AND BANKING.

In nothing is the commercial prosperity of Vicksburg so strikingly evinced as in the development of its banking facilities. In 1884 there was but one bank, with a capital of \$75,000. At present there are two National banks, two private banks, and a savings bank, with a total capital of \$575,000, and deposits aggregating over a million of dollars. The total volume of banking transactions approximates \$50,000,000 annually, and the commerce of the city is estimated at \$15,000,000. The local cotton trade alone is repre-

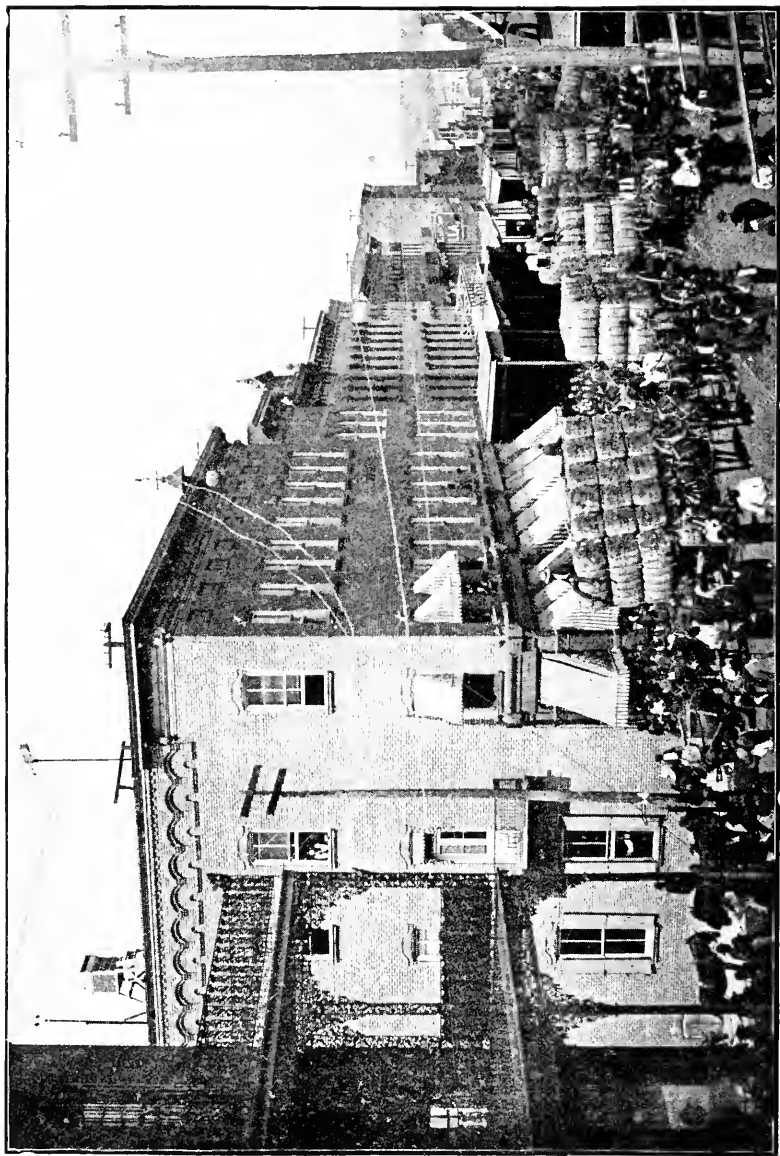
sented by average annual receipts of 60,000 bales, valued at \$3,000,000, and this is but a small part of the city's commerce.

In addition to the financial facilities afforded by the banks, a great deal of Northern capital is being invested here through local agencies, and for the first time in the city's history money is plentiful, and no really deserving investments are neglected.

The statements made by the banks, and the dividends declared, satisfactorily demonstrate the city's healthy financial condition, and here it may be stated that the reputation of Vicksburg's business men for stability and solvency is deservedly great, and their credit strictly gilt-edged. It is also worthy of note that all the city's industries are thriving, and show a healthy growth.







STREET SCENE IN THE COTTON SEASON.

## CHURCHES.

## THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Church in Vicksburg may be said to have commenced with the town at its beginning, in 1820. The owner of the land, the Rev. Newit Vick, was a Methodist preacher. His son-in-law, the Rev. John Lane, who laid off the town, was also a Methodist preacher. He held religious services in a blacksmith shop before there was a church or a court-house.

About 1825, the preacher on Warren Circuit included Vicksburg as one of his monthly appointments, arranging to preach once a month in a hotel, commencing service early, so as to close in time to prepare the dining-room for its regular use. The landlord was a Methodist preacher, by name W. Berry. Rev. John G. Jones, afterward well known in Mississippi, was probably the second Methodist preacher in Vicksburg : the Rev. John Lane was certainly the first.

About 1830 Vicksburg became a station, with preaching in the court-house. Rev. I. O. T. Hawkins, who preached in the court-house, was acknowledged to excel as a pulpit orator. He was successful as physician and politician in Lexington, Ky., and therefore failed of pre-eminence in the ministry, as was expected in 1830-1-2.

About this time Rev. John Lane gave the lot for a church, corner of Grove and Cherry Streets, fronting the court-house. He also gave much of the lumber, collected money—in fact, did nearly everything necessary to erect a good brick church.

The annual sessions, of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church were held in Vicksburg, at intervals of a few years, from 1830 to 1887. Preachers were appointed and changed every two years, so that Vicksburg has had nearly twenty preachers : among the first, Rev. R. T. Smith, Preston Cooper, Levi Pierce, W. Ford.

Judge John M. Taylor, a local elder, filled the pulpit one year in place of Rev. W. Ford, whose health failed. Judge Taylor was a great preacher as well as lawyer and jurist.

Vicksburg station was frequently supplied by transfers from other Conferences, among them Rev. Joseph Travis, A. Davidson, William F. Hyer.

Two preachers died of yellow fever in the station, Rev. W. F. Hyer, and Rev. H. Leavit, M. D. The Rev. John Lane also died of that disease, whilst presiding Elder of the Vicksburg District.

Almost coeval with Vicksburg commenced the ministerial life of Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., now of national reputation. He was

appointed to this church several times, and preached in it often. He married the daughter of the Rev. Newit Vick ; she, with her husband, still live in that city, and soon will be "advanced" in life.

Before 1850, John W. Vick, son of the proprietor of the town, gave the lot corner of Crawford and Cherry Streets for a new church. The trustees had the present church erected, which has been occupied by the congregation about forty years, except when held by the United States Army, 1863-4-5.

Vacancies in the board were filled by some of the best citizens, preceding 1860, among them J. W. Vick, Judge James Bland, James R. McDowell, R. D. Home, Th. Hacket, Dr. H. Shannon. Judge H. F. Cook, J. A. Peale, Geo. L. Record, Dr. E. M. Lane. Samuel. Lum, E. G. Cook, the last only now living.

After the War the board was reorganized, and has continued, with some necessary changes by death or removal, the board in 1889 consisting of W. G. Paxton, N. V. Lane, R. W. Conway, J. D. Miles, E. B. Cisco, A. G. Cassell, Geo. W. Rogers, N. J. Vick, J. M. Klein.

The church building was designed by Thomas Hacket, who built or superintended the building. It was dedicated by Rev. William Winans, D.D., in 1850. Cost, about \$25,000, exclusive of lot, valued at \$2,500.

The old church, corner of Grove and Cherry Streets, was appropriated to the use of the colored Methodists (then slaves) and was occupied by them, whose preacher (white) was appointed by the Presiding Elder, the Conference leaving the Colored Mission in Vicksburg to be supplied. E. G. Cook, local elder, was this supply until the church was burned down.

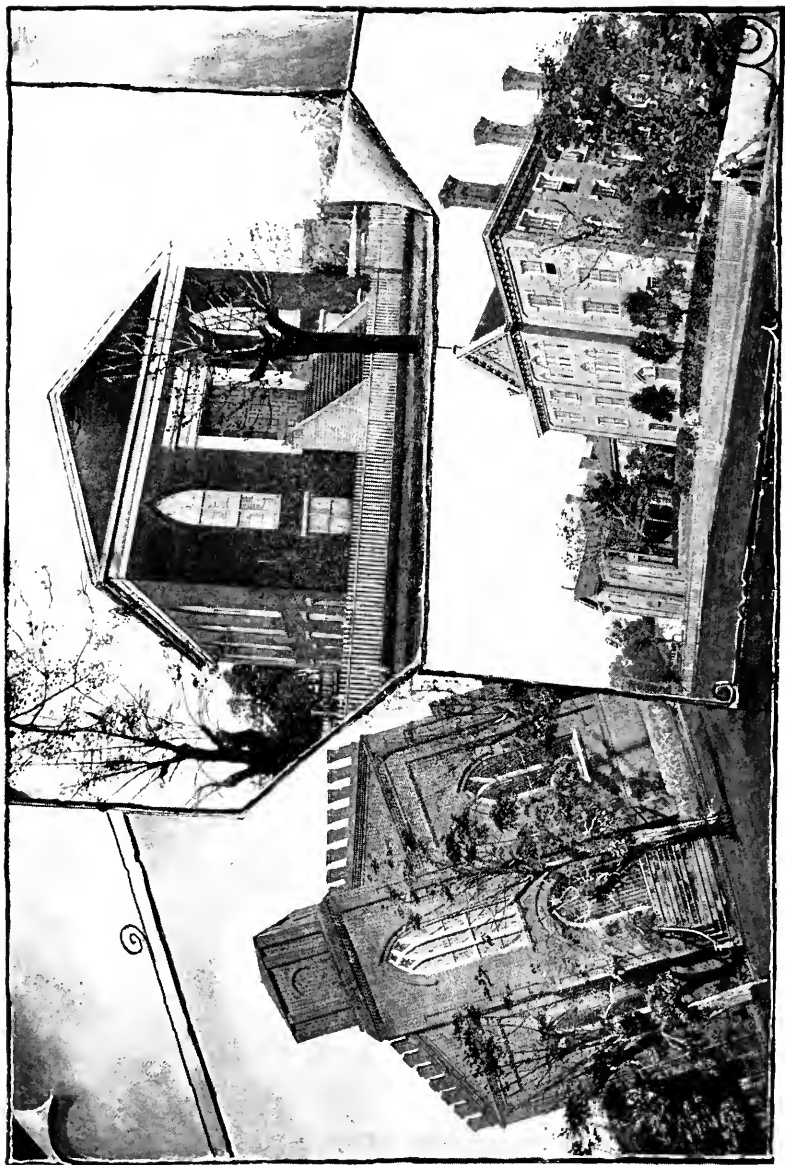
Rev. R. F. Jones was born in Jasper Co., Miss., March 25th, 1837.

He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and joined the Mississippi Annual Conference November, 1858, and has ever since been in the regular work of the ministry. He was appointed to the pastorate of the Crawford Street Methodist Church, in Vicksburg, in December, 1886, and is now closing his third year as pastor of that charge.



REV. R. F. JONES.





PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, METHODIST CHURCH, ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CONVENT AND ACADEMY. See pages 133 and 112.

## CHRIST CHURCH.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, *Corner of Main and Locust Streets.*REV. HENRY SANSOM, *D D.*, Rector.

Christ Church, situated on the corner of Locust and Main Streets, irresistibly calls to mind the "ivy-mantled tower" of Gray's Elegy, being the model of an ancient English parish church. It is of modified Gothic architecture, and is ornamented with stained-glass windows, the offerings of members of the congregation, during long series of years, in memory of departed relatives.

This church is one of the oldest in the city. As early as 1828 occasional services were held by the Rev. James A. Fox and other visiting clergymen, but it was not until the year 1836 that there was any permanent organization. In that year the Rev. Dr. Page, of Natchez, visited Vicksburg and organized a parish by the name of "Christ Church."

The Rev. Richard Cox, of New York, was the first rector. He remained only a few months, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Pinching, who also resigned after a few months' service.

In 1839 the Rev. George Weller, D.D., was elected rector, and remained in that office until November, 1841, when he fell a victim to the fearful scourge of yellow fever, which he contracted while ministering to his suffering people. During his rectorship the corner-stone of Christ Church was laid by Bishop Polk, of Louisiana.

In 1842 the Rev. W. F. Boyd, D.D., was elected rector, and held the office until June, 1845. During his administration the church edifice was completed at a cost of \$35,000.

In September, 1845, the Rev. Stephen Patterson became the rector, and continued in the office until he fell at his post, a martyr, in the fearful epidemic of yellow fever, in the year 1853.

In 1854 the Rev. W. W. Lord, D.D., was called to be the rector, and continued his services until the fall of the city in July, 1863, when he left with the Confederate army, and resigned the parish in October, 1865.

On the first Sunday in advent, 1865, the present rector, the Rev. Henry Sansom, D.D., on the unanimous invitation of the vestry, having been called from Mobile, Ala., took charge of the parish, and is now in the twenty-fifth year of his rectorship. During his administration the church edifice has been remodeled both externally and internally, making it one of the most attractive and comfortable churches in the city.

During his labors of a quarter of a century Dr. Sansom has deserved, as he has received, the esteem, confidence, and affection of

his congregation, besides having the respect of the community at large.

All appreciate the noble manner in which he discharged his duties to his parish during the epidemics of yellow fever, when members of his church were prostrated with that terrible plague.

Divine service is held in this church on Sundays at 11 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M., and during the week on Wednesday and Friday evenings at the same hour. Persons taking the street car at any point can ride to within a few steps of the church door.

Strangers or visitors to the city are cordially invited to attend this church, where they will be welcomed, and receive attention from polite ushers.

The Rev. Henry Sansom, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Vicksburg, was born near Nottingham, England.

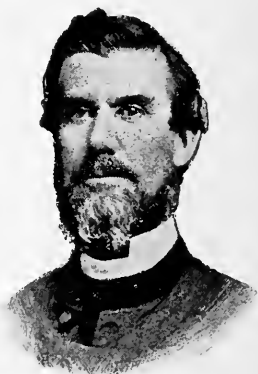
In consequence of severe sickness, and continuously failing health, a complete change of climate was recommended by his physicians as his only remedy, which resulted in his coming to the United States, where in the course of a few years his health was perfectly restored. His education, which had been interrupted by his sickness, was completed in the city of New York, where for three years he was a private pupil of the Rev. Dr. McVickar, of Columbia College, and under whose thorough training he completed his classical and theological education.

He was ordained Deacon in St. Peter's Church, New York, by Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, April 16, 1848, and was immediately sent as a missionary to Texas. On the 14th of January, 1849, he was ordained to the Priesthood by Bishop Freeman, in Christ Church, Houston, to which church he was subsequently called as its rector.

After nearly five years' service in Texas, on February 6, 1853, he accepted a call to Grace Church, Canton, Miss. Here he remained until he was called, in 1861, to the rectorship of Christ Church, Mobile, which he held to the close of the War.

In the fall of 1865 he received a call to his present parish, Christ Church, Vicksburg, of which he is now in the twenty-fifth year of his rectorship.

Dr. Sansom is one of the oldest clergymen in the Protestant Epis-



REV. HENRY SANSON.



copal Church in the Diocese of Mississippi. He has been elected a representative to the General Convention of the Dioceses almost continuously from 1859, and for many years has occupied the position of President of the Standing Committee. Christ Church, of which he is rector, is one of the oldest churches in the city, and when first built occupied a central and most eligible location. But of late years, and especially since the "cut-off" occurred, it has had to contend with an uncontrollable evil—the tendency of the population of the city to follow the river—leaving Christ Church in the northern limits of the city.

Still, the old church retains its hold on the affections of the people, and has a good congregation, a flourishing Sunday-school of nearly 200 scholars, a strong and working Guild, and 150 communicants.

This venerable and estimable gentleman has not only been the faithful pastor, but loving friend, guide, and counselor to his parish. During the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1878, when disease, desolation, distress, and death caused the stoutest hearts to quail, he remained at his post of duty, cheerfully ministering to the wants of his sick and needy, and by his presence and example did much to allay panic. His quarter of a century of service has been exceedingly satisfactory, not only to his congregation, but to all who know him, and it can be safely said that Dr. Sansom is not only admired, but loved and respected.

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#### CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of South and Monroe Streets, is one of the landmarks of the city. It is of Norman architecture, and was designed by Mr. Edward Jones, now of Memphis, Tenn., Mr. William Stanton, of Vicksburg, being supervising architect.

The building comprising tower, nave and chancel, with two transepts used respectively as organ and vestry rooms, has a seating capacity of about seven hundred and fifty. It is 52 feet wide by 125 feet long and to the apex of the roof 61 feet high. The foundation of the tower is 21 feet below the ground surface, making its total height to the top of the cross 211 feet. Its commanding situation and graceful proportions render it a conspicuous object from all parts of the city.

The west elevation on Monroe street shows a broad gable, with the zigzag tracery peculiar to the Norman architecture, and bearing

upon its face a stone cross surmounting a memorial window dedicated to "the dead who fell in the battles at Vicksburg in the years 1862 and 1863," and having blazoned upon it the arms of the lost Confederacy and of the restored United States. The east end contains an apsidal chancel, with three handsome stained glass windows.

The transept on the right contains a handsome pipe organ, that on the left the baptistery and robing room.

The parish of Holy Trinity was organized September 29, 1869, by the election of Messrs. W. H. Fairchild, E. D. Farrar, T. A. Marshall, P. F. Whitehead, E. T. Henry, Jas. W. Gray and D. W. Flowerce as its first vestry. These gentlemen called the Rev. W. W. Lord, D. D. to be rector of the new parish.

The increased membership of Christ Church parish, and the rapid development of the city southward, seemed to call for a place of worship more convenient to that locality. Canonical consent having been obtained, the lot was bought, a chapel built, and funds soon raised for the larger edifice.

But the massive tower requiring very deep foundations, years passed, and Dr. Lord resigned the field in which he had so faithfully labored without having reached the goal of his desires. During Bishop Adams's rectorship the church was completed externally, and within made sufficiently comfortable for the use of the congregation. Other improvements have been added from time to time, a striking feature of the building being the new ceiling just completed, after a design by Mr. Jones, the original architect. It is of selected yellow pine, admirably in keeping with the general plan of the building,

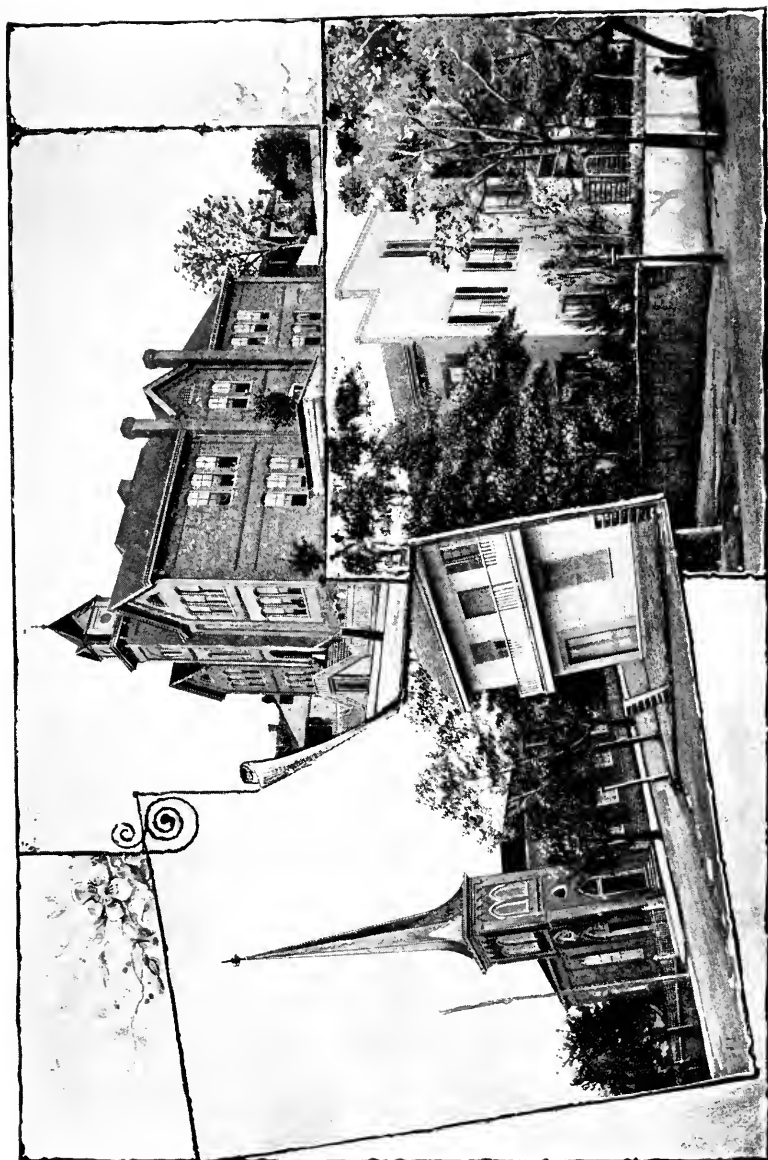
and is the work of Mr. D. C. Lauderdale. It is hoped that the decoration of the interior may be completed during the present year.

The first rector of Holy Trinity was the Rev. W. W. Lord, of Charleston, S. C. He was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. William F. Adams, formerly Missionary Bishop of Arizona and New Mexico, now Bishop of the Diocese of Easton.

The present rector, the Rev. Nowell Logan, is a native of Charleston, S. C. At the breaking out of the War, being then in New Orleans, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served faithfully until the final sur-



REV. NOWELL LOGAN.



BAPTIST CHURCH. MAIN STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL. B. B. LITERARY CLUB. See pages 143, 109 and 111.



render. In 1881 he was ordained to the priesthood, by the venerable Bishop Green, in the church of which he is now rector, and was nearly eight years in charge of St. James, Port Gibson, and the missions of Claiborne County.

His first parish was that of St. James, Port Gibson, Miss. This he left to take charge of the parish of Holy Trinity, January 1, 1888.

At the Diocesan Council of 1883 he was elected a Deputy to the General Convention, and has since continued to represent the Diocese of Mississippi in that body. He is also Dean of the Convocation of Natchez, Secretary and Registrar of the Diocese, a member of the Standing Committee and Editor of the *Church News*, the official organ of the Diocese.

Upon the election of Bishop Adams to the Diocese of Easton Mr. Logan was chosen to succeed him as Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Vicksburg, and assumed the charge of that important parish on the 1st day of January, 1888.

The parish of Holy Trinity is incorporated under an act of the Legislature, bearing date February 11, 1878. The congregation embraces about one hundred families. The cost of the church building so far has been about \$70,000.

The present vestry of the church consists of Dr. G. W. Howard, senior warden; M. F. Smith, junior warden; T. M. Smedes, E. C. Carroll, Gen. E. S. Butts, E. Martin, E. M. Moore, Judge H. F. Simrall, Col. E. C. Floweree, W. H. Fitz Hugh, R. V. Booth and W. H. Smith.

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#### THE VICKSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is situated on the corner of Walnut and Crawford Streets. It was organized on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1839, with twenty-six members. At this time the members had no house of worship, but met at the residence of some one of their brethren, and afterward rented a hall for public worship. The minutes of the church do not show when the building of the church house was undertaken, but state that the pastor, W. C. Crane, was authorized, on the 6th of May, 1848, to raise funds for the purpose of "finishing our house of worship." Some time after the War the church was destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt in the year 1879, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Burr. The church has suffered the vicissitudes of the War and pestilence, being reduced, at several times, to a very small membership; but these, with true and noble and generous

Christian hearts, have firmly and unitedly stood together, and thrown back the clouds that overshadowed them and the dangers that threatened their church existence.

Under the pastorate of Rev. T. J. Walne the church took on new courage and grew into a strong, active, and aggressive body; but in 1878, during the terrible yellow fever epidemic, the membership was again largely reduced by death and removal. At the present time the church is in a good state of organization, and doing efficient work in the city as a religious body, besides contributing liberally to the missionary and other benevolent enterprises of Christian interests abroad.

With a membership of 148, the church raises and expends more than \$1,800 in Christian work annually. She has among her membership some of the most prominent and influential citizens of our city, doing business as lawyers, school teachers, cotton merchants, merchants, mechanics, painters, and other trades. Under the control of the church there is a well-organized and active Sunday-school, from which the church frequently receives additions to her membership.

The present officers of the church are R. A. Cohron, pastor; A. LeGrand, C. F. Borchart, and George Anderson, deacons; H. C. McCabe, treasurer, and G. G. Pegram, clerk.



REV. R. A. COHRON.

Rev. R. A. Cohron, now the pastor of the Vicksburg Baptist Church, was born in Taliaferro County, Ga., on the first day of August, A. D. 1842. When he was four or five years old his father moved from the State of his birth, to Carroll County, Miss.

The rudimentary part of his education was received at Milton Academy, an excellent high school for the education of young men.

At the age of eighteen he entered the Sophomore Class in the University of Mississippi, and remained in college till the tocsin of war sounded which led to the bloody conflict between the States. Inspired with a feeling of love and loyalty to his beloved Southland, in common with the youth of the country, he left the classic halls of the university to enter the service of the Confederate States as a soldier.

He was mustered into the service of his country as a member of



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. See page 139.





the Carroll Rangers, a cavalry company, which afterward became "Company A" of the First Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry, under command of the noble, true, and brave Col. R. A. Pinsan, of Pontotoc County, Miss.

During the whole of the War he served his country as faithfully as he knew how to do, and at its close received a parole from the Federal officer at Grenada, Miss.

When the War had closed and the dove of peace looked down upon our country, lying in desolation and ashes, he found his father's fortune all gone, so that the partial education obtained before the War became the only basis and capital for business in life.

Not having means sufficient to finish the collegiate course at the university, his father proposed that he take the law course which he had in mind before the War, agreeing to pay the expense of the same.

The proposition was accepted by the son, and in the winter, A. D. 1865, he entered the Law Department of the Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated from this institution in the summer, A. D. 1867, with the degree of L. B.

In the fall of the same year he began the practice of law at Vaiden, Miss., a town of some commercial importance, and near his father's home.

The practice of law was continued at Vaiden, Carrollton, and Winona with sufficient success, till he was compelled by the convictions of conscience and the indication of Providence to relinquish his chosen profession for the higher and holier calling in which he is now engaged.

Soon after beginning the practice of law he sought a partner—not a practitioner of the law, but one who was willing to share his fortunes and misfortunes as a wife.

In pursuance of this design, he sought and found Miss Kate Gaden, of his own county, who had recently been graduated from the Union Female College at Oxford, Miss., and was married to her, on the third day of November, A. D. 1868: who with a true Christian woman heart has nobly filled her part of the engagement which was then made between them, to walk life's journey together.

The fruit of this union of the husband and wife is an only daughter, Miss Alberta Cohron, of whom the parents are justly proud.

In the year A. D. 1873, at the call of the Vaiden Baptist Church, R. A. Cohron was set apart to the full work of the Gospel ministry, the Rev. Henry Pittman and Rev. H. F. Sproles forming the presbytery.

This church immediately called him who had been their deacon to become their pastor, which office and honor he accepted and continued to fill until he resigned to take care of the Winona Baptist Church, as missionary pastor. He served the Winona church as pastor for six years, in the meanwhile building up, with the assistance of the members, a strong, active, and influential church.

In the year A. D. 1884 he resigned the care of the Winona church, and at the solicitation of his brethren in Vicksburg, came to his present pastorate to aid them in holding forth the gospel of Christ as Baptists understand it. The Church in this city has steadily increased in its membership and influence since the union of pastor and people began.

#### ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Is a Gothic cathedral, and is one of the oldest in the city. Its interior is profusely ornamented with statues, alto-relievos, pictures, and stained-glass windows. This church has a chime of ten bells, purchased two years ago at \$8,000, and said to be the only chime in the Gulf States. It suffered considerably during the bombardment, but only a few scars of the conflict are now visible on its massive brick walls. It fronts on Crawford Street, at its intersection with Walnut Street. Its pastor, the Rev. H. A. Picherit, was born in France, November 10, 1831. He came to America as a missionary

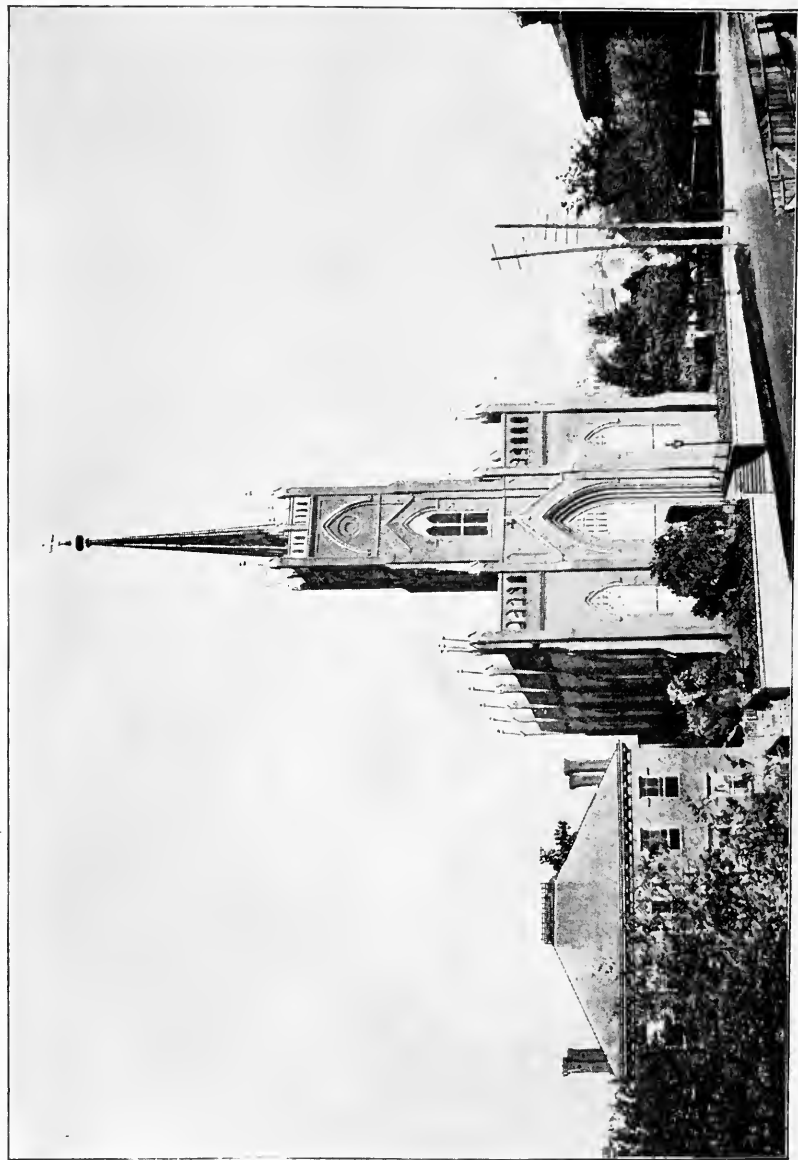


REV. H. A. PICHERIT.

in 1854; he spent several years on the frontier of Texas and in the Indian Nation. At the breaking out of the Civil War he became chaplain in the Confederate army. When the War ended he took charge of several missions in Mississippi—was pastor at Jackson for twelve years. In 1878 he left Jackson to attend the yellow fever patients at Vicksburg. He became pastor of St. Paul's Church at Vicksburg in 1880, and under his administration vast improvements have been made in the church. St. Paul's Church has been beautifully frescoed, and boasts of having the only chimes in the South. His congregation num-

bers about two thousand souls, not including a floating Catholic population.





ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—ROMAN CATHOLIC. See page 148.

## CONGREGATION "ANSHE CHESED.

Contemporaneous with Vicksburg attaining the dignity of cityhood, there lived here, mostly along the water-front, a small number of Hebrew families. They were engaged in mercantile pursuits, and belonged to the first-comers from Germany and Poland. At that early date they were in the habit of assembling in a hall on Levee Street, kindly provided by the late Mr. B. Yoste, who acted as the leading spirit and quasi-president of the early congregation. Here they held divine service on the Sabbath and holy-days. Not having a regularly ordained minister, well-learned laymen officiated. First, the late and yet kindly remembered Isaac Gusdorfer, Esq., and after him Squire L. M. Lowenburg, still among us, a most esteemed citizen, and Justice of the Peace for the last twenty-six years. As the number of Israelites and their prosperity increased, they soon resolved, guided by liberal and enterprising members, to erect a "House of God" on one of the best thoroughfares of the city, for which all the money required was subscribed at once; and the foundation-stone for the present temple on Cherry Street was laid by the late Rev. Dr. James Gutheim, of New Orleans. It was finished in 1878, and dedicated and named "Anshe Chesed" (Benevolent Men) by the late Rev. Dr. M. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who came to Vicksburg especially for that purpose. The first president under the new order of affairs was Sam Fischel, Esq. Under his administration the late Rev. Dr. J. B. Gotthelf, then of Louisville, was called as the spiritual guide, and the reform mode of worship adopted. No man is more kindly remembered by all classes of citizens than the late incumbent, who, after eight years of devoted service, fell a victim to the yellow fever scourge in 1878.

The congregation continued to prosper, especially under the wise management of the present president, Isaac Brown, Esq., who has held this office for the last sixteen years.

The rabbi now officiating, was called soon after to the pulpit. The Rev. Dr. H. M. Bien is widely known as an efficient pastor, orator, and literary writer. He is also superintendent of the Sabbath school, numbering about a hundred pupils.

The present Board of Directors are:

I. BROWN, *President*.  
S. SUSMAN, *Vice-President*.  
J. SHLENKER, *Treasurer*.  
SAMUEL FISHEL, *Secretary*.

LAZ. HIRSCH,	} <i>Trustees.</i>
PHIL H. FELD,	
JOE HIRSH,	
JOE NEWITTER,	
J. GUSDORFFER,	

A large sum, exceeding \$4,000.00 has been raised lately by voluntary contributions to renovate the exterior of the temple building.

The congregation owns a cemetery, for the maintenance and beautification of which they lately expended large funds, whereby it has become one of the finest in the State.

Charity is dispensed by the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, doing its work for the unfortunate and needy in connection with private help, so that it has become a common saying in this city, "The Jews have no poor." The late Mrs. Hannah Hornthal was its founder and president until death removed her from her labors of love. Mrs. J. Gusdorfer is at present at the head of this efficient institution.

The total number of Jews living in Vicksburg is about 100 families, not exceeding 500 souls. They are mostly prosperous, honored and respected by their neighbors, and classed among the best of orderly and law-abiding citizens.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Bien, resident Rabbi of the Congregation "Anshe Chesed" (Benevolent Men), is a native of South Germany,



REV. DR. H. M. BIEN.

a graduate of the University of Rostock, and holds his title of divinity from an authorized Rabbinical college. At the conclusion of his studies, and when yet a very young man, he came to this country, was called first to the pulpit of New Haven, Conn., and two years afterward to a like position in San Francisco, Cal. He was one of the first Jewish divines on the Pacific Coast, and was honored by being elected to the first Legislature of the State of Nevada. After twelve years he returned East and held positions in New York; Chicago, Dallas, Tex., and has been for the last ten years widely known as minister of the above temple. He

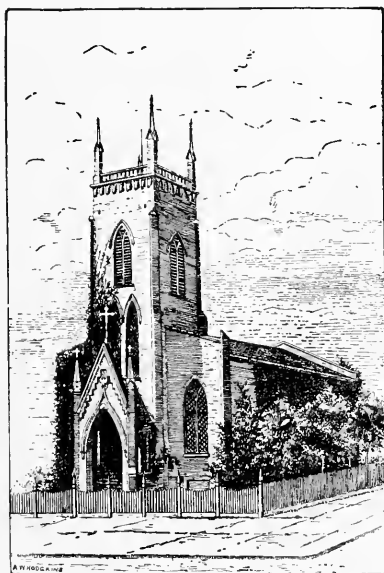
belongs to the Rabbinical reformed school of Judaism, and as a preacher he is earnest and eloquent, drawing large audiences, consisting of Jews and Gentiles, weekly to the place of worship.

Some of his sermons and lectures have been printed and are widely read, especially his eight sermons on the Torah in the light of modern investigation, but he is better known as a literary

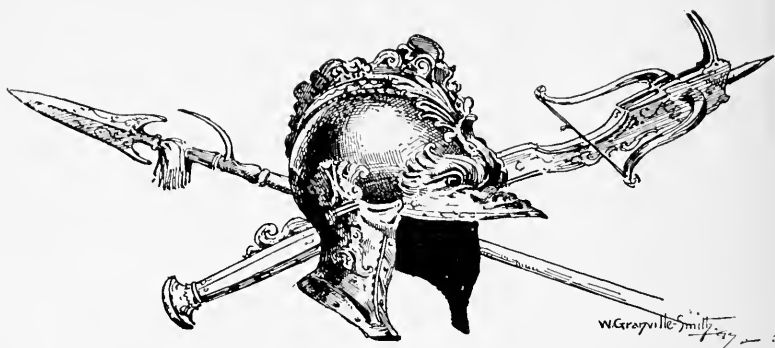
writer, and has earned for himself the title of "Rabbi-Poet" all over the land. A fine volume of his poems, entitled "Oriental Legends," endorsed highly by so great an authority as the late Mr. Longfellow, His "Tragedy of Samson" and other dramatic writings, enjoy universal reputation.

He is now about fifty years of age, in the prime of manhood, and is one of the popular characters in the State.

He has a very interesting family, his oldest son being associated with the Hon. James M. Gibson, District Attorney, as law partner.



CHRIST CHURCH. See page 137.



## PART IV.

### SILHOUETTES.

#### A CHILD'S MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

LIKE silhouettes cut sharply against a sunny background, war memories stand clearly defined in my childish recollection.

Sitting at my mother's feet, rocking my doll, I remember my father, a staunch Union man, coming into the room and announcing something in an excited voice. My mother snatched me to her breast with a gesture of instinctive protection.

"Mamma, what is it?" I whispered.

"War," she answered, holding me tighter.

"What is that?"

"Ruin and desolation!" she replied, bursting into bitter weeping. And then for what seems a long time I have no distinctive memories

\* \* \*

The next I recall is a season of brightness most incongruous with my present sentiment towards war. Vicksburg is garrisoned; what appears to me a vast multitude of men march the streets; women toss flowers and wave their handkerchiefs; flags are flying; handsome men, with a glitter of gold about them, glance hither and thither on prancing steeds: the drums are rolling, and even the wee ones in the nursery march, charge, battle and "play soldier."

Grant is shelling by the river; our pleasant home, the old house on the hill, is deserted; my mother has removed the household three miles out on the road to "Big Black," beyond range of the





JEWISH SYNAGOGUE "ANSHE CHESSED." See page 151.



shells. Who is this sweet-faced young woman with us, a little blue-eyed boy clinging to her skirts? I do not know when she came. She seems to have been here indefinitely, but I know she is the wife of General Allan Thomas, that handsome officer who rides the big gray charger, and seems, to my imagination, no other than the gallant prince in the fairy-tale, who is always sallying forth to succor some imprisoned princess.

Some business calls our mother to the city for the night. The carriage is waiting; she is bidding us adieu when, beginning to cry, I cling to her dress and beg to go too. Attempted bribery indignantly refused; a moment's indecision; I redouble my sobs, and the battle is gained. "I don't reckon they will shell to-night," says my mother, glancing thoughtfully towards the town. "Em," to her pretty mulatto maid, "fix the children; I'll take them all," and in a few minutes all three of us are testing the carriage-springs, tears forgotten and peace restored.

\* \* \*

Fleta, our beloved black "Mammy," that dear adjunct of antebellum days, cuddles us to her broad bosom and rejoices in the presence of her "chillun." I fall asleep in her arms, to start up in my little bed at two o'clock in the morning, wide awake and dumb with terror. What is this awful thunder that rocks the house? What those fiery lights flashing through the moonless night?

My mother takes me in her arms and hurriedly draws on my little stockings.

"Be quiet, my dear," she says, in a voice I do not recognize. "They are shelling the town, but Alfred\* will take us safe in the carriage."

So demoralized is our coachman that he drives off at full speed with the empty carriage! With a single cry my mother endeavors to enfold her three little ones in her embrace, but the terror of the moment is too much for us. Unconscious of what we do, we break away from her hold, and join the rushing throng in the street. I lose sight of my brother and sister. The sky seems smitten with conflagrations; blood red demons, some spherical, some oblong, come hurtling over me with a terrible sizz and bury themselves in the ground not three feet away; there is a dull report, and I fall helpless, half smothered with hot earth. (Only yesterday I pointed out to my northern husband, whose father fought on the other side, the place where I fell.) I escape being crushed by the trampling crowd, but it seems all time before I am caught up in protecting

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\* The black coachman.

arms by a little boy, the son of a neighbor, who bravely and laboriously carries me from danger to safety.

To-day, when I meet Mr. Prentice Lewis of this city, and exchange a decorous greeting, I distinctly recall in him the gallant little lad who courageously carried, through panic and danger, a frightened child three long miles in his weary little arms.

In some mysterious manner we are all gathered at our temporary home at the Ferguson place; my little sister is sobbing on Em's shoulder, she vainly trying to soothe her; my brother, a little owl-eyed boy, sitting on the steps, announces: "Here comes my mamma," and in a moment our distracted mother is with us, wildly weeping, and requiring all evidence to be convinced that her children are not dead.

By Providence, our young lady sister was away at a ball, so the fragment of shell that we afterwards discover has pierced her bed, and, crashed into the floor beneath, has done no dangerous havoc.

Surrounded by several young companions, she stands in her ball dress, just as she fled when the gunboats opened fire, when the soldier escorts were forced to fly to the batteries, leaving the terrified girls to escape as best they might. All are in evening dress, now torn and draggled, and all seem talking at once. Several I do not know, but one face is familiar. This is Miss Lucy Gwynne, daughter of Senator Gwynne. I look at her tall form and big black eyes until all grows wavering—fades away in a mist—and I fall asleep.

\* \* \*

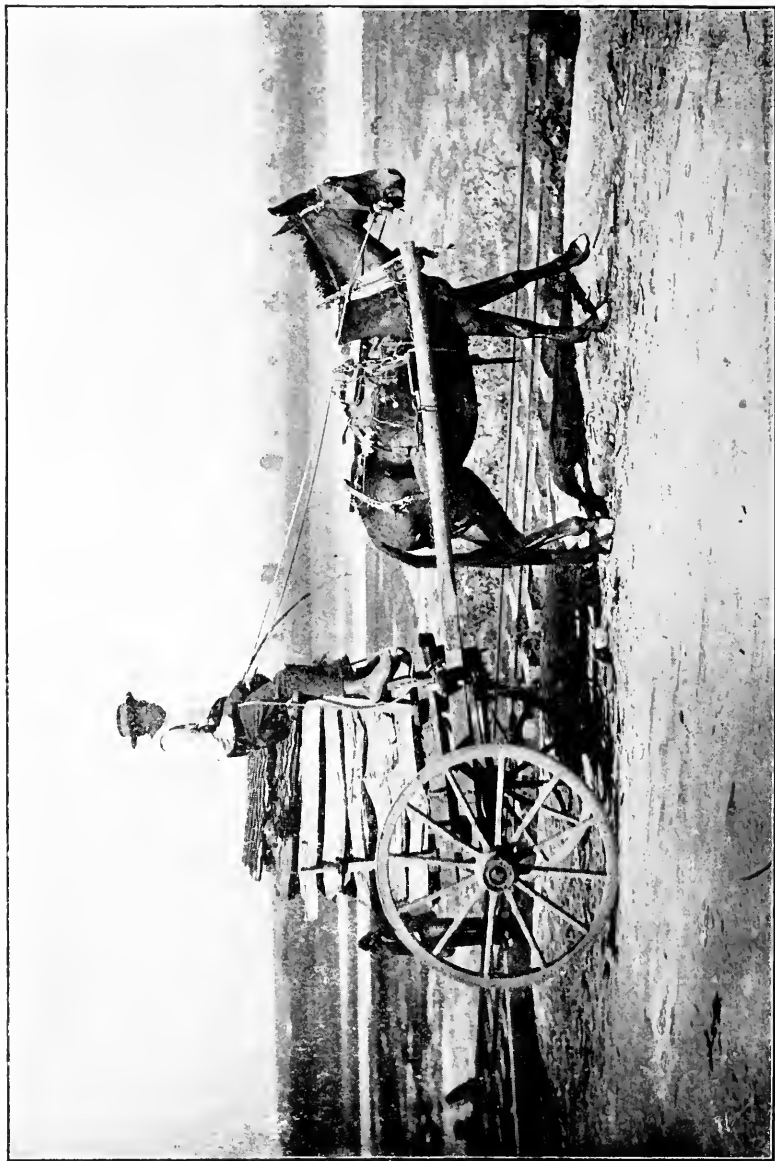
"Tramp, tramp, tramp! the boys are marching!" Long lines, full of strength and courage, file by the gate on their way to Big Black. Mrs. Thomas, my mother and sister stand by the gate, flinging flowers into the ranks, ladling out water to the thirsty, uttering words of encouraging prophecy, confidence, and hope. Allie Thomas and myself stand on the square posts of the gate, clapping our hands and shouting. So the night comes on.

\* \* \*

Only last night, and all was so bright. What has happened to-day? Mrs. Thomas is weeping and wringing her hands; my mother stares before her, with white, fixed face; my sister is in tears.

"Stragglers" are pouring past the gate in groups of three, ten, twenty. "What news!" "We are beaten. Our army is flying," and on they go to the town. The ambulances roll by; they seem freighted with groans and dripping with blood. Two men gallop up, fling their bridle-reins to an orderly, and enter the house.





A VICKSBURG WOOD MERCHANT.

"Oh, James!" cries my mother, rushing to Dr. J. M. Hunt, surgeon in the Confederate army, and burying her face in his golden beard; "what shall we do?"

"You must go," he answers briefly. "Grant will close round the city to-night. My brother is away. I must act in his place. You and the children must go." Mrs. Thomas is in her husband's arms, her agonized face full of mute appeal, but the brave soldier, in the very shadow of death himself, seeks safety for his wife and child.

\* \* \*

The night is deadly dark; we are packed away in carriages; my black nurse, Dora, holds me tightly in her arms, whispering vague threats of a "Yankee bugger-man" if I cry; dimly seen bodies of men move swiftly and silently by; Dr. Hunt and General Thomas ride beside us on horseback, frequently advancing in response to some unknown voice from the darkness, demanding, "Who goes there?" I hear whispers of "Hayne's Bluff," "by river and land," "Pemberton," "Grant," but they convey no meaning to my mind. At last the carriages pause; low-voiced instructions are given to the drivers; two tall forms become accentuated against the darkness, and a voice says, "we can go no further." Solemnly they take leave of each other, those whom closest ties of life and blood have bound, and I am conscious, in a dim, childish way, that anguish worse than death is beside me.

Then we go on, and the two men turn back to enter the doomed city.

\* \* \*

A grand plantation in Yazoo County, close by the great, rolling river. A palatial home, fitted with every luxury. To the right the "quarters" lie in a cluster like a low-built, white-roofed village. Cotton-fields encircle it; bright-turbaned slaves, like a cloud of blackbirds with red top-knots, are busy with the crops. Here, hospitably detained for a few days' rest by Mr. and Mrs. Partee, are the "refugees."



It is morning, and Chris Partee, the little golden-haired son of our host, Allie Thomas, and I are led away by our nurses on Shetland ponies. We are under a great bridge watering our tiny steeds, when there is a clatter of hoofs above, and directly several men ride under the bridge, dusty and dishevelled.

"Do you know who we are?" asked one lifting me in his arms.

"Stragglers" I answer promptly, a term used during the war to designate a few soldiers away from their command.

"Do you know what this color means?" he continued, touching his coat, and for the first time I noticed with a deadly sinking of heart, that their uniforms are *blue*.

"Oh, you are Yankees" I cry with a refreshing candor that brings a ringing laugh from the lips of Gen. Frank P. Blair, in whose strong arms I am cradled and, placing me on the giddy eminence of his own horse, he leads it toward the house, all following, and so we return to our distracted mothers.

As far as the eye can reach is a blue army, arisen as quickly and mysteriously as though it were a harvest of dragons' teeth. The plantation is sacked; officers strive in vain to keep the men in control; every live thing (not human) is appropriated or slaughtered. Pigs and poultry, run through by the bayonet, or their heads and tails divorced by a quick, sharp sword cut, strew the ground in bloody heaps. My young sister (engaged to a soldier in Lee's army) owns a lovely riding-horse, pure white and blooded. She stands holding his bridle, determined not to be dispossessed of her pet. A soldier seizes it, but instantly a little silver-mounted pistol flashes in the air.

"What!" he cries recoiling, "would you dare shoot me?"

"No," she answers, "not with so many to back you, but if you advance one step I will blow out my horse's brains," presenting the muzzle to Rudolph's white forehead. General Blair perceiving the situation, springs forward with an oath, striking the soldier with his sword. With many kind and gallant words he places a guard at my sister's side and after that Rudolph is undisturbed.

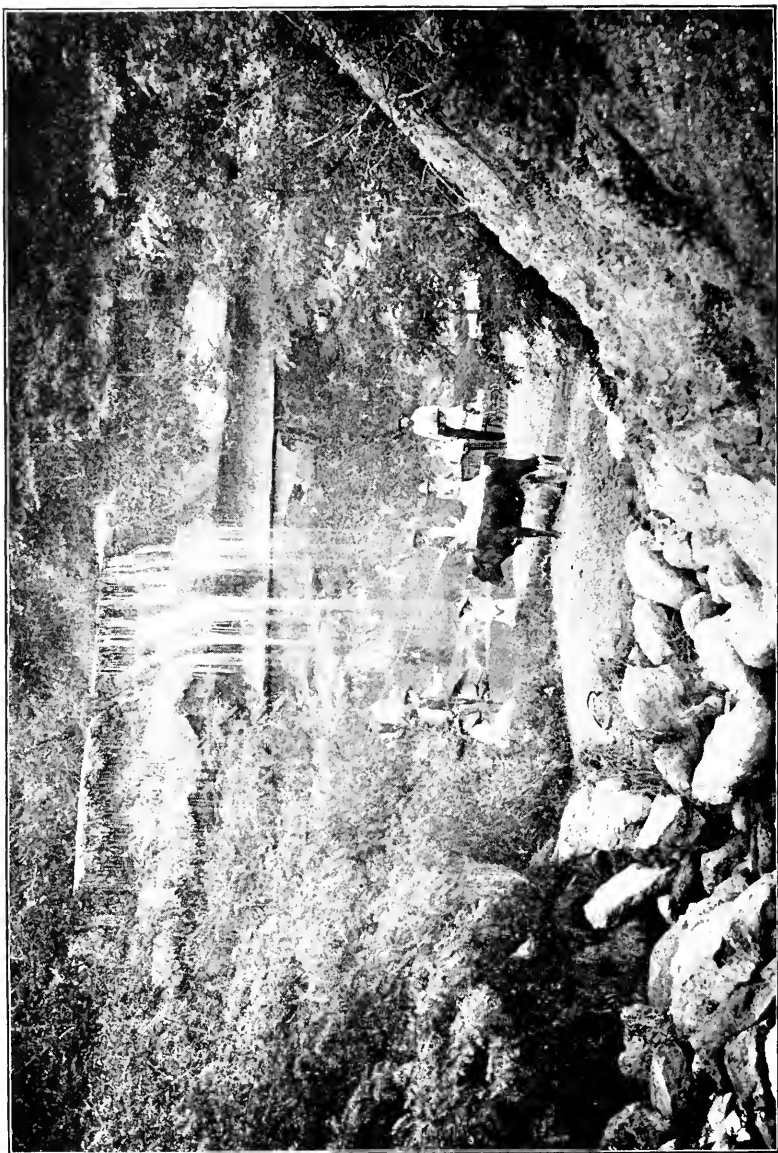
Everything is confusion; the great "smoke-house" is broken open; hogsheads of molasses and barrels of meal are rolled out, the heads staved in and the contents mixed in a disgusting mass: feather beds are brought from the house, ripped open and the feathers added to this novel *pot pourri*. Lawless disorder reigns supreme. To add to the desolation of the scene a drizzling rain begins to fall.

\* \* \*

It seems late in the afternoon; marching orders are given, the army gathers itself together and tramps away. In its wake, like a







CASCADE, MINT BAYOU.

tidal wave sweep the wildly excited blacks "shouting the battle-cry of freedom." I see our coachman harness our horses to our carriage, seat some graceful, darkskinned house-maids on its delicate cushions, and mounting, drive away. But peeping out from my mother's dress, I am Alice in Wonderland, and can make nothing real.

That morning we sat down to an elegant table glittering with silver and crystal, laden with every dainty, and served by obsequious waiters; to-night we gather about a bare board containing a single dish of corn meal mush, no knives, no forks, and only one spoon for us all. And for this meagre fare we are indebted to an old plantation "mammy" whose small store has escaped the universal Pavia of provisions.

\* \* \*

Where are we now? I cannot place the scene, but I know the camp is called "Milldale," and the elegant, graceful man before us who offers my mother a cup of "real coffee" (that rare Dixie treat,) is General Robert Lowry, now Governor of Mississippi. The long level rays from the slowly-sinking sun fall across the camp with its picturesque white tents. My mother is laughing and telling of how she makes coffee of roasted sweet potato and beans; my pretty little brown-eyed sister is complaining that the foot-sore, half-clothed soldiers do not "dress" for dress-parade, and one of the men, not an officer, is smoothing my long, light locks, and telling me in an indistinct voice of a "little daughter at home" and as he speaks, he draws a ragged sleeve across his eyes.

\* \* \*

We are in the little town of Canton. The place is alive with troops, but they make upon me no impression, as soldiers have ceased to be a novelty. My father is with us, grave, anxious, and severe. My mother seems always in tears.

"Papa," I say, one day, when he and my mother are sadly whispering their fears together, "do you want the South to whip? I thought you were a Union man."

"So I was, my child," he answered, sorrowfully. "But when my State went, I had to go with her."

Then, one terrible morning, the town rises in a tumult; there is mad galloping through the streets; orders are rapidly given, and as rapidly countermanded; different generals, surrounded by their staffs, appear and disappear. Mrs. Thomas, with Allie in her arms, seems speechless with grief, and my sister weeps beside her. Overpowered by an influence I can not comprehend, I steal breathlessly to my mother. She is in her bedroom on her knees, her white face drowned in tears.

"Oh, mamma! oh, mamma!" I cry. "What is the matter?"

She clasps me to her heart—poor, bewildered, youngest lamb of her flock—and answers, simply, "Vicksburg has fallen!"

\* \* \*

Mother and the rest are in Alabama with my father's beloved friend. Mr. L. L. Q. de Yampart. A contagious fever appears; my brother and sister are ill, and Dr. Hunt visits my mother, and carries me away lest I too fall victim. I have never before slept out of my mother's room, but so tender and kind is my handsome, young uncle to his little niece that I soon grow reconciled. So I find myself in Clinton where Dr. Hunt has charge of a hospital. My uncle and myself are a new edition of Mary and her little lamb, and all the young ladies are so anxious to be kind to me that I think in my innocent heart that I must be a very sweet and pretty child.

Then comes a fresh battle, I know not where, and many more wounded are brought in. For a day or two I do not visit the hospital, but then I beg so hard to go that I am taken. As we pass in, I see a pile of legs and arms heaped in a fire-place. I shudder and turn away my little face overcome with the great mystery of pain. In the long wards there are many cots, where many forms are stretched—some writhing in agony, some painfully still. The haggard faces brighten wistfully as the physician appears, and many wan smiles are given to "the doctor's little girl." One cot does my uncle approach with what seems to me infinite tenderness, and the matron, (Mrs. Gen. Bonham) bends above it with a face whose severe composure is belied by her anxious eyes. In this cot lies a drummer boy of fourteen years, whose gaze seeks my uncle with a mute anguish of interrogation. Gently he pauses beside him, and removes a mass of bloody clothes from a breast that seems torn in two. Only a moment—and the clothes are tenderly replaced, the eyes of nurse and physician meet, and my uncle says simply "Give him whatever he wants." "Doctor," says the childish voice, "Am I going to die? You need not be afraid to tell me. I am a soldier like yourself." "And a brave little soldier, Jim. You have done what you could for your country. Is there anything I can do for you now?" The bright blue eyes, a little bewildered, falter for a moment. "You can leave me your little girl for awhile—I am not a bit afraid, but I have a mother.—"

"I know, Jim; I know. She shall stay as long as you want her" and as my "uncle" hurries away I find myself lifted in a stool by the matron, and then two poor frightened children are left to face the mystery of death alone. For a while we are very still, and then "Can you write?" he asks abruptly?

This is a new and unexpected difficulty, but I rise to the emergency. "I can *print*" I say," will that do?" We agree that this will do very well, and I signal to Mrs. Bonham, who brings me a pencil, a half sheet of wall paper, and brown paper envelope. And this is the letter that is sent next day to a soldier's widowed mother :

DERE MOTHER

THE docTeRs LiTLE girl wRiTes You This. I am sHoT Too PiEcES AnD I AM DyINg BUT i AM DYINg LiKE A BRAVE SOLDIER. I AM NOT ABiT AFRADE BUT O MAMA MY MAMA i WANT TOO SE YOU SO BAD.

JiM.

Struggling with my own fright and distress I read the letter aloud, and then the brave little heart too proud to give away before physician and nurse breaks down, and bitterly do we sob together. The matron returns and takes me in her arms, the little fellow asks to kiss me good-bye, and then I am borne away.

Next morning I enter the ward with a trembling heart. The early sunlight falls on the drummer boy's empty cot and the sheets are airing in the window.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle. No sound can awake him to glory again."

Long after the war is over a stranger lady who has travelled a weary way, enters my uncle's office. She holds in her hands a scrap of wall paper, covered with uneven capitals, and she asks with tears for the little girl who wrote that dying message. I am away at school and do not see her, and even her name, to-day I do not know. And alas! the beloved ones who could assist my memory they too have passed over to the "silent majority."

\* \* \*

We are riding in ambulances ; my mother says we are going home, and my uncle is with us. We cross a creek or river (is it Big Black ?) and then blue uniforms appear, we all halt, and my uncle alone pre-



pires to go forward,—I beg to go with him—my mother demurs, but it ends by my jumping from the ambulance into his arms, and we advance under escort. We seem to stop very often and I grow somewhat tired and fretful before we at last enter a tent where a rather thick-set man in civilian's coat and military trousers, sits at a table covered with papers and writing material—a table on which a lamp is burning although it is midday. My uncle advances with uncovered head and presents some papers that I have learned to call “passports.” The quiet occupant of the tent does not rise, but as he slowly examines the proffered passports, he draws me between his knees and I stand there imprinting his features on my memory with a child's curious intentness. Then he speaks some courteous words, writes a few lines on a paper which he gives to my uncle, and so dismisses us with a quiet kiss on my forehead. And to-day it is with me a proud memory that my childish brow was honored by the lips of the nation's hero, General U. S. Grant.

\* \* \*

We are at home, in the old house on the hill. It is occupied as military quarters but my uncle in gray uniform walks about with blue-coated men apparently on the most friendly terms, and all assure us that the house will at once be turned over to my mother.

Our black mammy receives us with wild rejoicing, and she and my mother, to the wide eyed wonder of the Federals, weep openly in each other's arms. In sister's room, in her writing desk, we find a letter from my father's nephew, Gen. O. P. Gooding, of Indiana.

Quartered in the house by the chances of war, it is only after several days that he discovers himself in his kinsman's house, and when under marching orders he leaves behind him a letter of farewell.

My uncle goes ; we are still surrounded by soldiers, but they wear blue instead of grey, and when they come to the door we are no longer called upon to give up our “Dinners.” How often,—alas ! too often !—we little ones have cheerfully carried our full plates to some sick “boys in grey” contentedly sitting down to our bits of bread while our mother, with eyes in which fire and tears commingled, spoke words of encouragement and hope to the faint and weary men !

Our mother resolutely declines the “oath” and the “rations” which the Government would willingly accord us, but we are treated with great and uniform courtesy, and are furnished a “guard” that we may not be disturbed. The first is called Dave. He is slender and boyish and must be very young for he plays by the hour with me in the garden, and when with my doll I play “Keeping house” in



THE OLD HOUSE ON THE HILL, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE COL. HARPER P. HUNT.





the cave in the hillside, he pays us visits with great decorum. Then comes Mr. Brooks. He is much older, and tells me long stories of his farm and little ones in Indiana. And when he talks of his "little Mary" his voice is not always clear. Is he living I wonder! I would be glad to know that he remembered the little Southern child to whom he was so kind.

We have many new friends—Capt. Skinner, who presents me with a lovely little pony, and candy and dolls *ad libitum*, greatly to my satisfaction and possibly to my detriment. Col. Stockton, of Chicago, a strikingly elegant and handsome man, whose unvarying kindness wins even my mother's heart, which is so encased with loyalty to the South as to be steeled against everything Federal; Lieut. Chauncy Black, whose attention is so deeply engrossed with my black-eyed young lady sister that he has no leisure to notice me, a fact which I deeply though secretly resent.

And Gen. McPherson, that gallant soldier, beloved alike by friend and foe. I recall him as I saw him when my mother, weighted with some especial plea, called at his headquarters. His splendid uniform, his knightly bearing, his dazzling smile, are still before me, radiant as the sunlight. Over his untimely grave the North and South may well strike hands of amity and mingle their tears above the sacred ashes of the bravest of soldiers, the most generous of foes, the gentlest and most stainless of gentle and stainless gentlemen, James B. McPherson.

\* \* \*

Father is away somewhere in the "Confederacy." Sister has crossed the "lines" (with the permission of Gen. McPherson) to join her soldier-lover (David McCaleb), who comes home on furlough to make her his wife. My second sister and brother are at school. Mamma and Mammy are always talking together, and so I am left much to Em, the coquettish mulatto maid, who dresses both me and my doll, plays "ladies" to my heart's content, and flirts immensely with Billy, Capt. Skinner's laughing young orderly, a straight-limbed, yellow-skinned boy, who is very proud of his uniform.

He comes very frequently to our big, cool cistern for water, balancing the bucket on the gallery balustrade and talking in whispers, interspersed with much laughter, to Em—a proceeding I view with contemptuous disapproval. I think them very stupid to stand whispering together when they might be chasing the butterflies with me. Then comes a night when Em consigns me to my tiny white bed without the accustomed story and I am promised wonderful things if I will only be good and let her go talk to Billy who is waiting out-

side "without leave." And then some stranger comes for water in Billy's place, and Billy comes no more—Em is often in tears, but with that intense love of excitement which is an African's characteristic, she seems to find comfort in grief.

One soft, bright morning, with a great air of mystery and many injunctions to secrecy, she asks me if I "want to see the last of poor Billy?" and of course, I answer yes. We have some difficulty in eluding my mother, who appears to be on the alert, but at last we are ensconced in the pear-orchard behind the hedge, which separates our grounds from the camp. The soldiers are in full array—there is a curious square in the centre—I see and recognize the officers—I feel the presence of something not understood and bend eagerly forward.

Suddenly the drums beat, the band appears playing some strange, mournful strain that shakes my infant soul, and a figure walks forth with bowed head and bandaged hands—a figure that I recognize as Billy—I cannot speak—I cannot withdraw my fascinated eyes. That wailing music continues—Billy advances, kneels down on a long, unpainted box, and some one binds a handkerchief about his eyes. Then a squad of soldiers advance, some signal is given, there is a sharp report, and as the smoke clears away, I know what it means. For the young deserter lies across his coffin, with a breast all crimson, and Billy—poor Billy—is dead.

I lose all control of myself. Em dares not take me home, and at last it is Captain Skinner who carries me up the hill, his bronzed cheeks wet with tears not all my own, and gives me back to my horrified mother.

\* \* \*

A lovely and beloved woman—Mrs. Reese Cook—has been foully murdered.

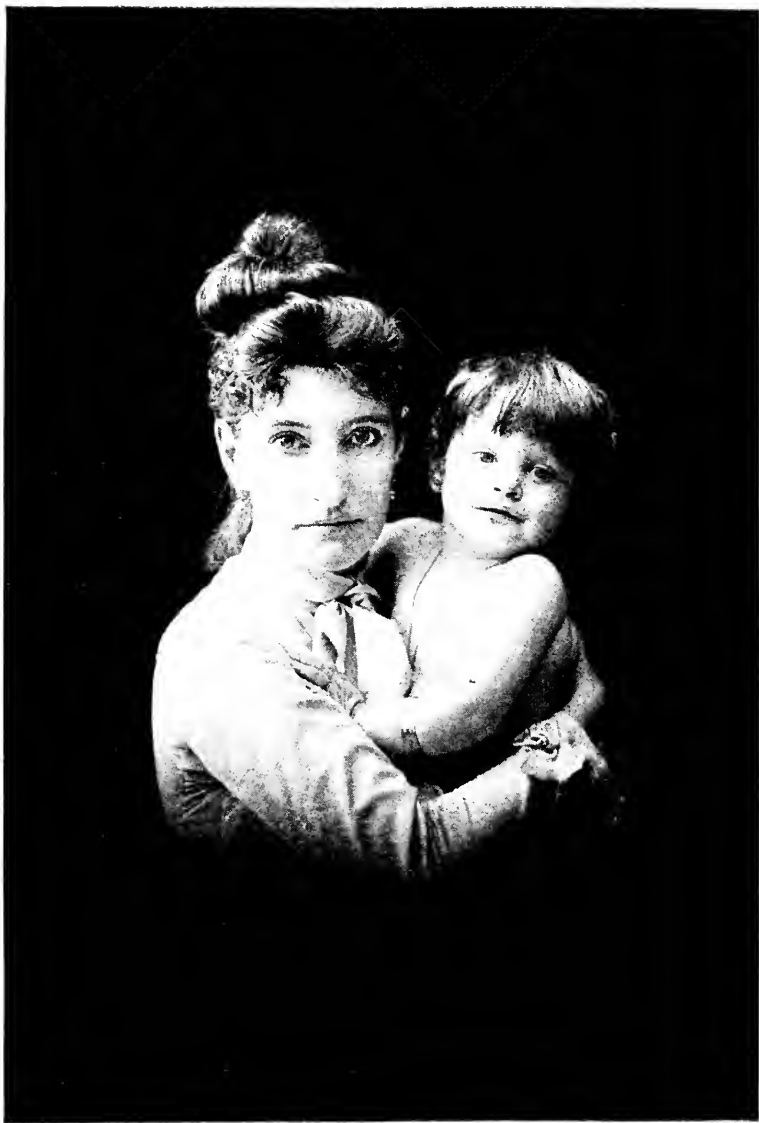
Twelve lawless colored soldiers, intoxicated with liquor and doubly drunken with the strange new wine of liberty, have entered her yard—her house—and shot her down in the midst of her children.

She is dead—my mother's friend—and my mother mourns for her; yet the tears of grief, as they fall, are dried by the flush of indignant hate for her murderers.

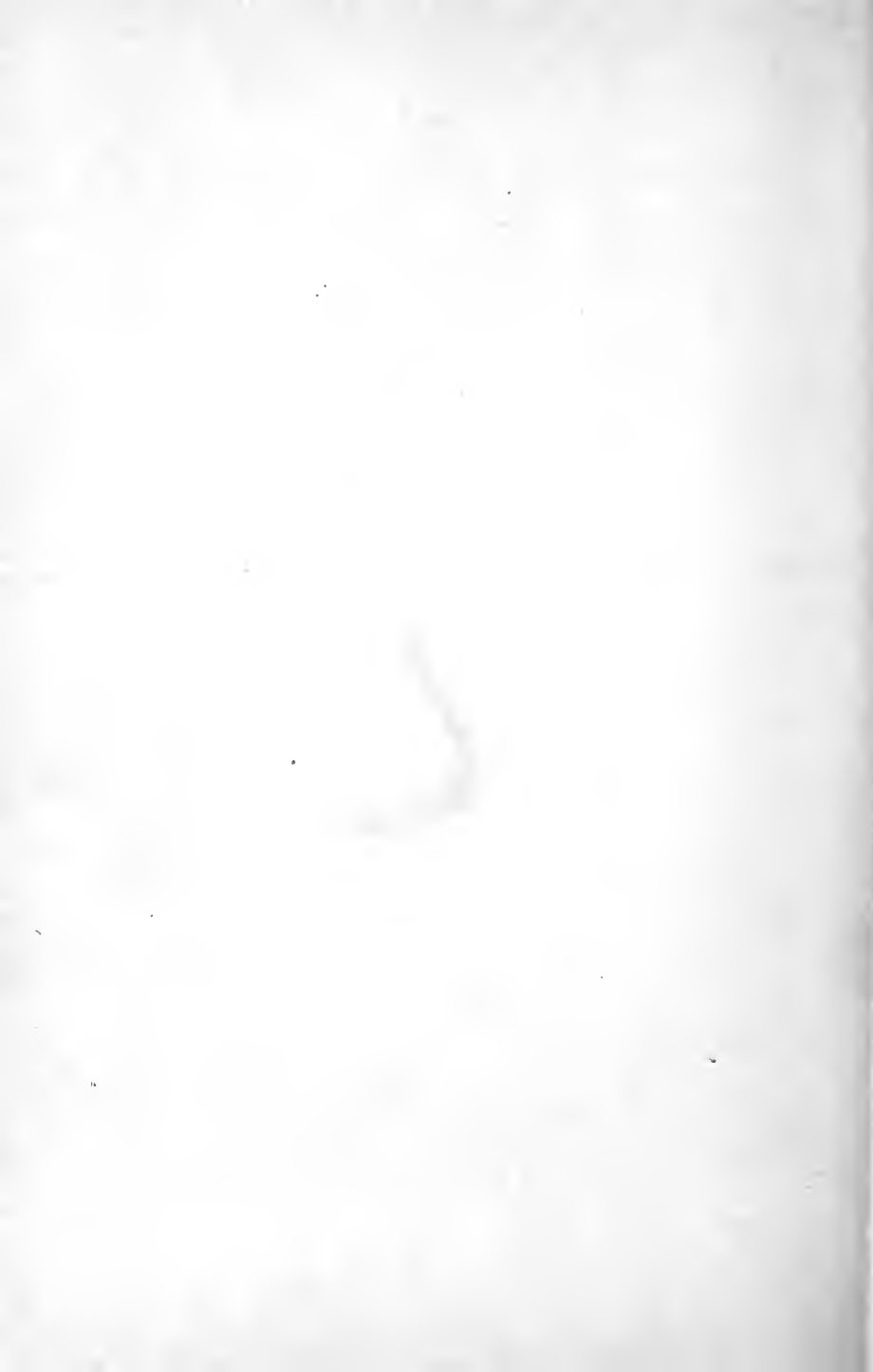
Nothing else is discussed, and I listen as a child listens—every sense absorbent.

At last three of the luckless wretches turn "state's evidence," and the remaining nine are arrested, imprisoned, tried, and condemned.

Again and again are the atrocious details related.



THE AUTHOR OF THE SILHOUETTES.



Sleepless at night, with dilated eyes, I seem to witness the frightful scene. I see the body of the murdered woman pierced, after death, with the "blessed candle" torn from the little Roman Catholic altar in her own chamber, and whittled down to fit a musket's smoking barrel. I hear the shrieks of the terrified children as they scatter in the darkness, one little fellow, beaten by bayonets, hiding helpless beneath a hedge until the red rose of dawn breaks blossoming in the azure field of heaven. And the mills of the gods, grinding slowly, still grind exceeding small, and the last day—the last hour—of nine miserable men has rolled around. In a valley known as "O'Neal's Bottom," a valley shut in by beetling hills and in full view of our sunny garden, a strange structure has arisen—a ghastly framework whose significance is death. In a cleared space great guns are planted, for there are whispers of an effort at rescue, and if such should be the case the military orders are to mow the multitude down. The crowd gathers; the hills are covered with spectators; the drums roll, and and there comes the measured sound of many, many feet. Then Mammy hurriedly ties on my little bonnet, takes my hand in hers, and we slip out and are lost in the ever-increasing throng.

Soldiers surround the gallows; silent sentry, fuse in hand, stands by the deep-mouthed cannon; suppressed groans smite the air; the criminals are standing in that strange house, all beams and no walls.

"Don't look, honey—don't look!" and Mammy strives to hide my face in her bosom, but I struggle to be free, and just as I turn my face back to the gallows a wild, moaning cry of "Farewell, brothers," breaks from a thousand throats, and nine convulsed and trembling shapes are dangling in the air. They sway, jerk and quiver, nine frightful silhouettes, and then hang motionless, black blots on a soft page of sunny space.

"Mammy, are they dead?"

"Yes, honey, they're in judgment. May the Lord have mercy on their sinful souls!"

\* \* \*

Papa is at home: the soldiers are old friends: everything appears to go smoothly, when one day a whirlwind seems to shake the town. Horror and consternation stamp every face, and a storm of grief convulses the land. For once I am unnoticed, and I forget to feel injured as I creep with my doll to the sunniest end of the long front porch and study in wonder my father's movements. With pale face and compressed lips he stands upon a ladder and is draping the house in endless yards of funereal black.

It is hours before any one takes time to explain to me that mourning symbols are compulsory—that in the shrouded halls of the Capitol a great-hearted man lies murdered, a martyr to his conscience, and it is years before I realize what a blow the already sorely smitten South has sustained in the unprovoked murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

\* \* \*

Furled is war's crimson banner ; the silent trenches are tenanted only by the springing grass and creeping lizard ; the once bloody battle fields are now green with peaceful planting, and the whirr of the partridge replaces the awful tumult of carnage. The blue and the gray are merged into each other, and the memory of the old, sad, bitter days sinks into the past "like a dream within a dream." To-day, on the most important battle-field of the War, the living of both armies meet in brotherly love, but those who have grounded their arms forever "sleep well" by the rolling river ; no bugle cry pierces their slumber, since the roll-call of death has been answered.

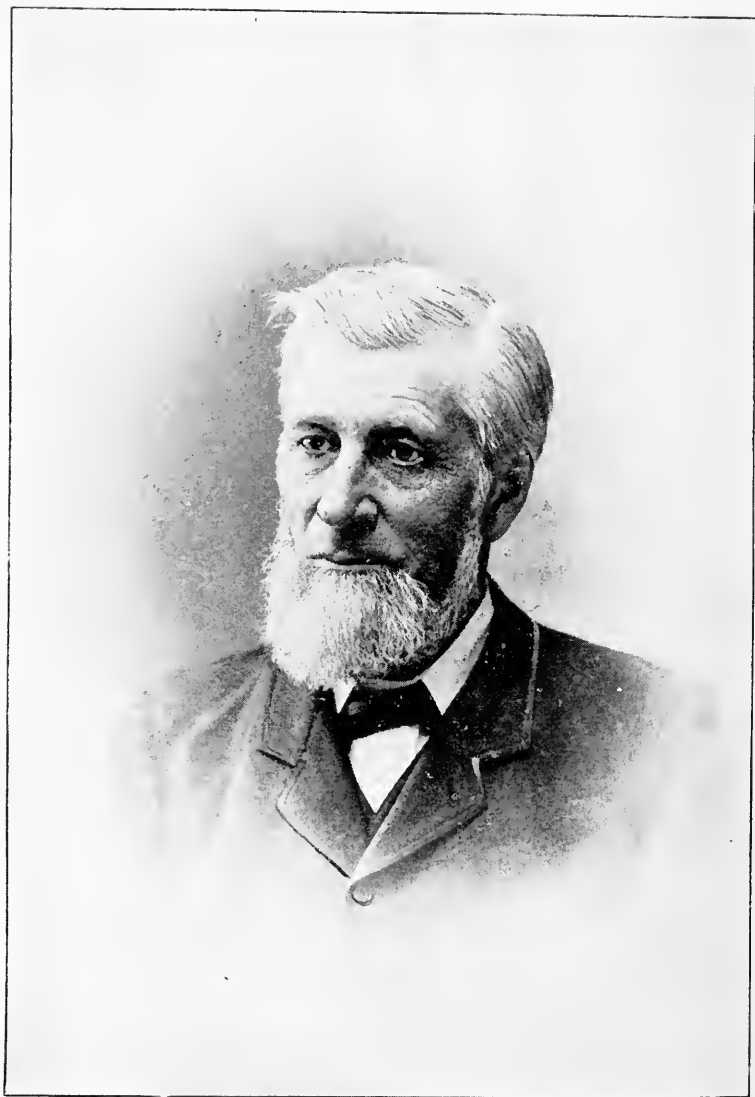
Sleep, brothers, sleep !  
Your fame will keep  
As fresh and pure as the winds  
that sweep  
O'er ferny fell and fen ;  
In whiter tents than we ever knew,  
In peace eternal, grand and  
true,  
To-day the fallen gray and  
blue  
Are camped with God !

Amen.

*Margaret Hunt Brisbane.*







LOUIS HOFFMAN. See page 180.



## PART V.

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### A FAMOUS MISSISSIPPIAN.

No notice of the distinguished public men of Vicksburg would be complete without some mention of Hon. Jefferson Davis, for many years a resident of this county, and a frequent visitor to this city, whose recent death plunged the entire community in mourning. His name and reputation are indissolubly connected with Warren County; for, as an orator recently remarked, it was as a citizen of this county that he was called to every public position that he ever filled. His local career, however, was principally that of a prosperous cotton-planter. After the death of his first wife—a daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor—his brother, Joseph Emory Davis, gave him a large tract of land, then a wilderness, situated in Davis Bend, on the Mississippi River, about twenty miles below Vicksburg, and now known as Brierfield plantation. Here the future President of the Southern Confederacy immured himself for seven years, in the course of which time his ability as a planter was demonstrated by his success in redeeming this splendid estate from the primeval jungles which covered it. Some years after the War Mr. Davis recovered this property, after a long and vexatious lawsuit, which is one of the most celebrated civil actions recorded in the legal annals of the State; and he visited it at frequent intervals afterward, although his health was generally unfavorably affected by exposure to its unhealthy climate, and a visit made there shortly before his death undoubtedly caused his fatal illness.

His brother was for many years a brilliant member of the Vicksburg Bar.

Mr. Davis was always considered a great orator, and as he took

an active interest in politics, had ample opportunity to display his forensic abilities. He was also a frequent and powerful contributor to the local Democratic press. He never lost sight of his planting interests, however, and remained from first to last a Southern planter of the finest type, though of late years his health obliged him to intrust his plantation to the management of an overseer. Many ties bound him to Vicksburg, and some of his warmest friends among his contemporaries are still found here. During the past few years he made the city frequent visits, and his tall, spare figure, clad in Confederate gray, his invariable dress, was a familiar object on Washington Street.

At his death the grief of the community was appropriately evinced in a manner that had not been paralleled since the death of his great lieutenant, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

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Among other members of the Vicksburg Bar worthy of mention are Hons. A. G. McNutt and Wm. L. Sharkey, both Governors of the State, and especially eminent. Judge Sharkey was one of the greatest lawyers of the United States, and left a strong impression upon the Constitution of the State. His judicial ability was of the highest order, and he shone also as an orator.

Capt. Horace Miller was also a notable legal light of that day, whose brilliant abilities are transmitted to a second generation in the person of his not less brilliant descendant, Hon. T. M. Miller, the present Attorney-General of the State.

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#### LOUIS HOFFMAN.

Louis Ferdinand Alexander Hoffman was born at Berlin, Prussia, his father being a Prussian army officer. He lost both of his parents very early, and has supported himself ever since he was fourteen years of age, being brought up in the machine and locomotive shops of Borsig at Berlin, at that time the largest establishment of its kind in Europe. He landed in New York in 1852, and after staying a short time in St. Louis, came to Vicksburg in 1853 and worked in the large machine shops and foundry of Zimmerman & Reading, located where the lower compress now stands. At that time, all the planters being wealthy, there was a great demand for fine sporting guns, and there being only two small gun shops in the city, Mr. Hoffman opened a gun store and employed skilled workmen. He was very successful, made a fortune, and was about to return to Berlin when the War commenced. During the War he met with

serious losses, but, not discouraged, he started anew in the gun, hardware, and agricultural implement business, fully recovering his fortune and building up an immense trade. To-day the lofty "Hoffman Block" shows what industry, push, and perseverance will accomplish. The ground on which the building stands contained the finest residence in Vicksburg, and was originally 22 feet high, but was cut down to the street grade by Mr. Hoffman.

This gentleman was inside the city during the siege, and General Grant's Chief of Ordnance, Lieutenant Burdick, looking for a competent mechanic, requested him to accept the position of Master Armorer. He started the shops for Lieutenant Burdick, and holds testimonials from him that any man might be proud of.

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#### HON. J. F. BAUM.

Hon. J. F. Baum was born at Baden, Germany, in 1828. He came to this country with his parents in 1834, settled near Sandusky, Ohio, where he remained five years, assisting on the farm, and removed to Vicksburg in 1839. From 1839 to 1857 he was employed by his uncle in the fruit and tobacco business, receiving no other compensation for his services than his board and lodging, though in 1855 his uncle presented him with a piece of property which he still has. In 1857 he bought, for \$4,000 on credit, his uncle's business. This he conducted successfully until the beginning of the War, but during those trying times his business was discontinued and his personal property lost. Undismayed by these losses, he, in company with George C. Kress, early in 1865, opened a clothing and furnishing house, which was destroyed by fire in December of the same year. In 1880 he established, in partnership with W. H. Stowers, a book and stationery store, which was also destroyed by fire in 1885.

During this interval he was engaged in several other enterprises, but has now retired from mercantile business.

He was appointed by Governor Alcorn an Alderman for the Fourth Ward in 1870, was not a candidate for re-election in 1872, but was elected in 1874, and with the exception of one short interval has continued to hold office.

He was elected President of the Board of Aldermen of Vicksburg in 1879 for two years, and was again elected to the same position in 1889.

In 1873 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Warren County.

In 1882 he was made a trustee of \$31,000 county bonds that were issued to assist railroad building through the county. By his determination and integrity in the discharge of this important duty he protected the interests of the county, and the Ship Island R. R. Co. failing, the L. N. O. & T. R. R. Co. complied with the law and received the balance of the bonds. Thus it will be seen that this faithful official was one of the principal factors in having this great trunk line built through our county.

His zeal and energy were again displayed in 1873, when he was elected President of the Taxpayers' League, an organization composed of large taxpayers and the best class of white citizens. This organization, under his leadership, was one of the main instrumentalities in securing the removal of carpet-baggers and negroes from office and the establishment of a new order of things which resulted in great benefit to the community generally, and was the initial step in the movement which finally resulted in a complete overthrow, throughout the State, of this class of officeholders, and procured for Mississippi the prosperity which she still enjoys.

Mr. Baum owns some of the most valuable real-estate in the city. His handsome block of three-story buildings on Washington Street, near Crawford, are of modern architecture, commodious and comfortable.

The domestic relations of this gentleman are extremely happy, and he is the father of ten children, six of whom are still living.

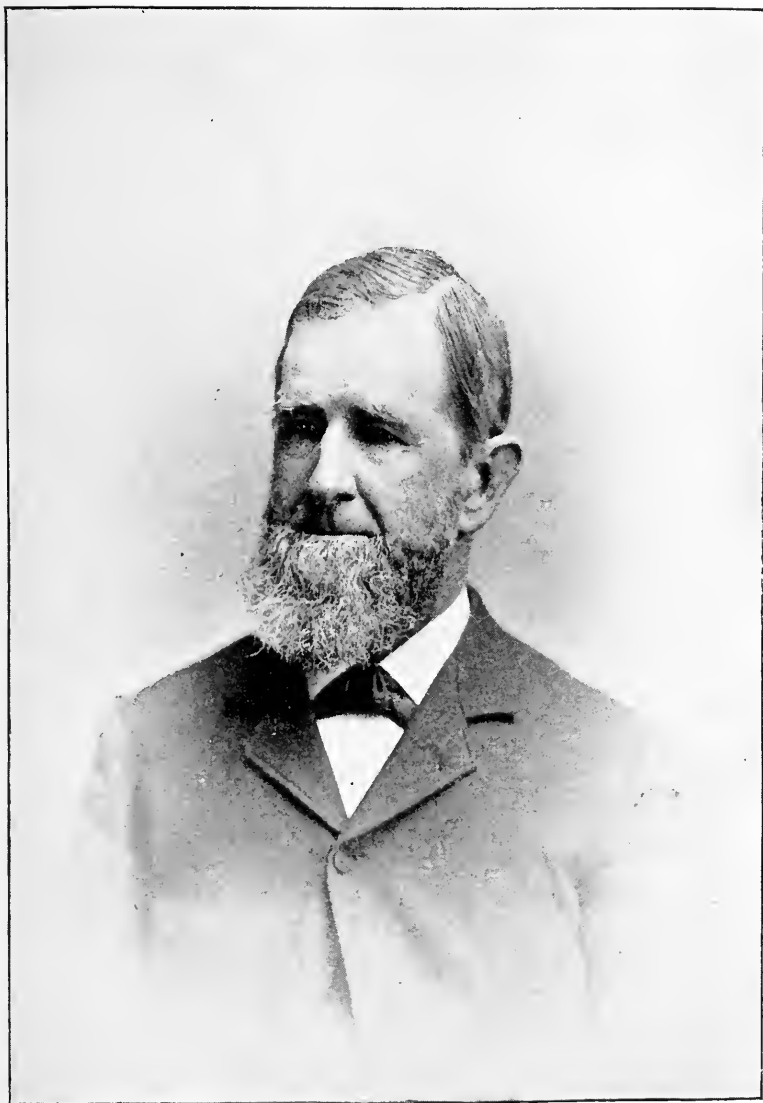
For more than fifteen years he has been a vestryman of Christ Church, and is now one of the wardens.

Mr. Baum has been repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens, and has honored them by faithfully serving them many years, always discharging with cheerfulness, zeal, ability, and integrity every position he has held.

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#### HON. R. F. BECK.

Hon. R. F. Beck, Mayor of Vicksburg, whose portrait we give elsewhere, illustrates fully the opportunities the New South offers for men of brains, energy, character and industry. This prosperous gentleman is a native of New York, but came to Vicksburg in



HON. J. F. BAUM. See page 181.



1865, since which time he has been one of the leading and most substantial citizens. His popularity is attested by his having been Sheriff of Warren County six years and is now serving his third term as Mayor. Under his progressive administration Vicksburg has improved very materially, many works of a public character having been completed besides a number of private enterprises started; the policy of the city being such as to encourage enterprise of all sort. Mr. Beck is identified with the building up of the City and is interested in a number of enterprises, being President of the Vicksburg Building Association, Director in the First National Bank, Director in the Home Insurance Co., President of the Yazoo & Tallahatchie Steamboat Line, Secretary and Treasurer of the Vicksburg & Delta Transportation Co., and is also a successful planter owning several thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Vicksburg that produces about one thousand bales of cotton annually. Mr. Beck has an elegant home on South street besides having other holdings of valuable real estate in different parts of the city.

#### LEE RICHARDSON, JR.

Among the numerous products of the New South none attract more attention than their young men, those born since the war, who are daily making their mark by their own effort in the professional and commercial walks of life throughout the country. Vicksburg is well and ably represented in this connection in the subject of this sketch, Major Lee Richardson, Jr., who first saw the light of day Christmas Morn, December 25, 1866, in historic Vicksburg. He attended the public schools of his native city as a youth, later, the Bingham Military Institute of North Carolina, subsequently graduating from the Southwestern Presbyterian University of Clarksville, Tenn., in 1885. With an aptness for mercantile life, he, during the holidays, applied himself dilligently to learning thoroughly the intricacies of his father's large business, and after graduating, at once gave his whole time to the duties of the store; thus laying the foundation for the business sagacity and commercial knowledge that has made his life so successful. His ability, aptness and fitness were handsomely recognized when he was elected Vice-President of the Lee Richardson Hardware Co., July , 1889. He is also Vice-President of the Yazoo & Tallahatchie Transportation Co., Vice-President of the Vicksburg Driving Club, and President of the Gibraltar Publishing Co. He is a stockholder in the Delta Trust & Banking Co., Cotton Compress Co., and other financial institutions. In fact, it is safe to assert that he is always ready

and willing to assist in any enterprise that has for its object the advancement of his city, county or State. He is a Major, and A. D. C. on the staff of the Governor, and takes great interest in the State militia. Major Richardson is of fine presence, his manners are affable and unassuming, and he is deservedly popular among his fellow citizens.

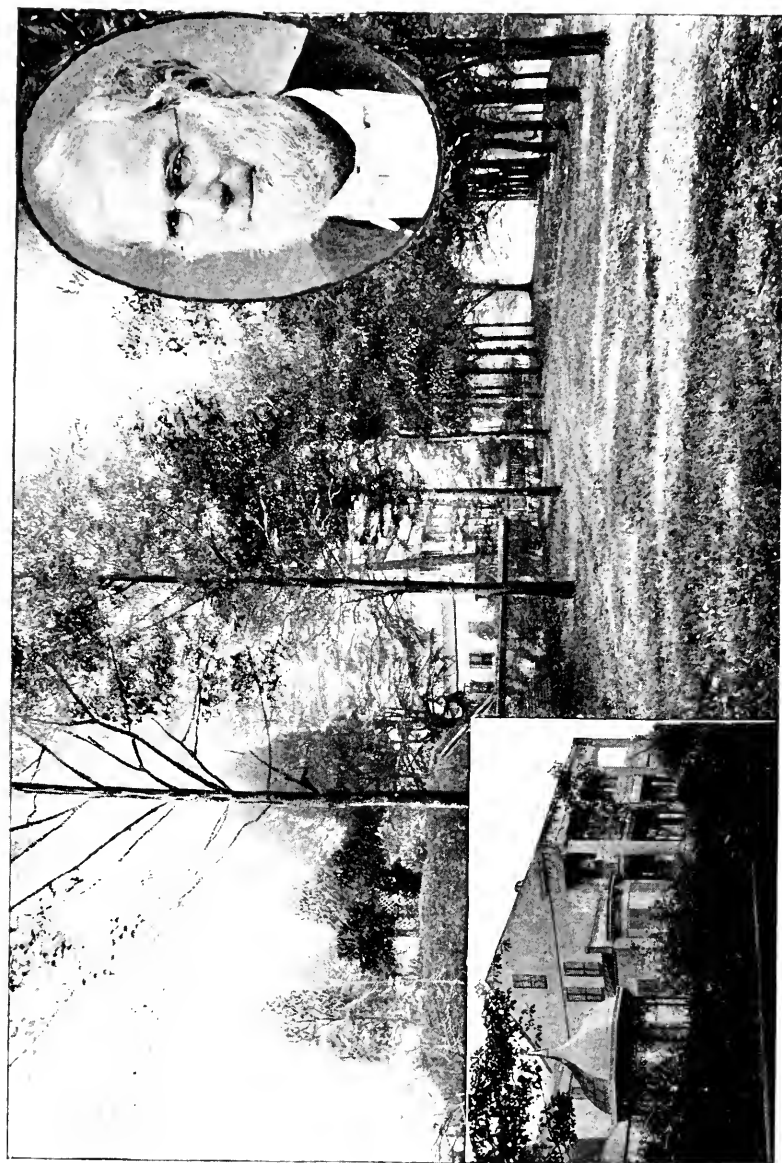
### COL. CHARLES PEINE.

The subject of this sketch, whose portrait adorns the opposite page, was born at Camden, New Jersey in 1823. When some seven years later, both of his parents and eight brothers and sisters were suddenly taken from life by a severe cholera epidemic, he was bound out to a coppersmith in Philadelphia, from whom, however, he fortunately escaped, and found more congenial employment on the Pennsylvania Canal. At the age of fourteen he found his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the business of rigging, which, bringing him into acquaintance with the steamboat men, soon enabled him to pick up a thorough knowledge of the varied duties of a river boatman, so that when scarcely of age he found himself a mate of the steamer "New World" then plying the Ohio river. Two years later he went to Wheeling, where William and Charles Stone built him two magnificent steamboats, which together with the "New World" he commanded for the following sixteen years on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Wheeling to Cincinnati, Louisville, Vicksburg and New Orleans. During this period Col. Peine received the highest salary ever paid a steamboat captain on the Western Rivers, and commanded the finest boats that ploughed their waters. This enabled him to build and run boats of his own, at one time embracing five of the most palatial steamers on the Mississippi.

In 1846, he entered the service of the nation, accompanying the Louisiana troops to the Mexican War, through which he served faithfully and with distinction. At the close of the war he removed his family from New Orleans to Vicksburg, which he had regarded as his home for many years, and has since that time been one of our most estimable citizens. During the Civil War he was First Lieutenant of Capt. William Henry Johnson's company, and was prominent in the defence of Vicksburg during the siege. Since the war he has carried on an extensive livery business, at one time owning one of the finest racing stables in the country, and is regarded as among the enterprising business men for which our city is famed. He is the second oldest citizen of Vicksburg, is a Free Mason of







RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. KLEIN.

high degree, the Treasurer of his lodge, and one of our best known and most popular citizens.

### JOHN ALEXANDER KLEIN.

No history of Vicksburg would be complete without a sketch of this remarkable man, who for nearly a half century shared its fortunes and was an important factor in its development. As a quiet, unassuming business man, his life was devoid of exciting episodes, but contains many examples that will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Klein was born at Waterford, Loudon County, Va., in November, 1812, and came to Vicksburg in 1836. He began business as a jeweler, but left that in a short while to engage in the lumber business, which under his control developed rapidly, and he became the owner of numerous saw mills. Though his losses during the War were heavy, he soon by ability and energy recovered from their effects, and pushed forward with renewed vigor and great success, being for years Vice-president of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. He founded and was the principal stockholder in the Planters' Compress, the first built in Mississippi, and was the senior partner in the Vicksburg Bank, which was established in 1866, but severed his connection with it after a few years to become President of the Mississippi Valley Bank. From this position he retired in 1881. His energy was of inestimable value to the city, after the destructive fire of 1867, in negotiating loans and giving his personal supervision to rebuilding the burned district. While actively engaged in numerous business enterprises, public affairs always claimed his attention, and he served several terms acceptably as a member of the City Council. He was a lifelong and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, being a member of that beautiful structure, the Church of the Holy Trinity. Mr. Klein died February 3, 1884, aged 72 years. The family residence, of which a cut is given is one of the oldest and handsomest in the State, and is now occupied by his venerable widow.

### COL. E. CORDWENT.

While Warren County has many planters of distinction and wealth, there is none more completely successful generally than Colonel E. Cordwent, who illustrates fully General Grant's motto, "Nothing succeeds like success."

This estimable gentleman was born in Devonshire, England, in 1824, remaining on his father's farm for twenty-two years, with eight

years in London, coming to this country in 1855, arriving in Warren County in 1864, and beginning cotton planting on Belle Isle in 1868, where he is at present.

Under his executive administration this and the Old River Plantation produce about 1,000 bales of cotton and 12,000 bushels of corn per annum.

This popular gentleman's word is as good as his bond, and the success he has achieved is due to his ability and the opportunities the New South offers to men of energy, industry, and character.

The cotton in the street scene elsewhere in this book is from Colonel Cordwint's plantations.

#### COL. F. L. MAXWELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in the year 1839, and was reared on a farm, his early education being very much neglected. He left the farm in 1862 and enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and remained until the War was over, doing active service all the while, and was mustered out July 24, 1865. He returned to Sullivan County, engaged in business until the following spring, and then came to Louisiana, where he engaged in cotton planting, losing every cent he had in the two disastrous years of 1866 and 1867. He then moved to Walnut Bayou, Madison Parish, Louisiana, where he has been actively engaged in planting and merchandising ever since, and is now the owner of several thousand acres of as fine alluvial lands as are to be found in the Mississippi Valley. Here he raises all the grain, hay, etc., consumed on his plantations, cotton being the principal crop. He also raises Irish potatoes for the Northern markets with great profit, having shipped as many as six thousand barrels in a single season.

This gentleman is a great advocate of the Louisiana Levee System, and is President of the Board of Commissioners, Fifth Louisiana District, having charge of the Levees from the Oak Line to the mouth of Red River.

He also takes a very active part in all agricultural matters, and is Second Vice-president of the State Agricultural Society.

#### T. MARSHALL MILLER.

Thomas Marshall Miller is justly regarded, not only as one of the most prominent representatives of the young men of Vicksburg, but one of the most distinguished citizens of the State.

He is a native of Claiborne County, Miss., but has been a





E. CORDWENT. See page 189.

member of the Vicksburg Bar for nineteen years, and has reached the highest rank in his profession.

He represented Warren County in the Legislature of the State of Mississippi in 1884, and achieved distinction as a leader in the lower house.

He was elected Attorney-General of the State of Mississippi in 1884, and was renominated by acclamation in the State Democratic Convention of 1889, and was re-elected by the people for another term of four years at the general election held in November, 1889.

His great talents, varied accomplishments, fascinating address, handsome presence, and ardent patriotism make him one of the most popular men in Mississippi, and no office within the gift of the people of his native State is beyond his reach.

His fund of anecdotes seem inexhaustible, and as a public speaker he rarely fails to amuse as well as instruct his audience.

He is full of energy, hope, and public spirit, and is a firm believer in the great commercial and industrial future of the South and of the city of Vicksburg.

It would be difficult to find within the broad limits of the State of Mississippi a man more universally esteemed and admired than Marshall Miller.

### HENRY MARX.

The subject of this sketch, although a resident of New Orleans, is so thoroughly identified with the cotton seed and steamboat interests of Vicksburg, that he is entitled to a prominent place in the pages devoted to those gentlemen whose enterprise has materially contributed to the development of the commerce of our city.

Mr. H. Marx is a native of Germany, but has been a citizen of the State of Louisiana since he arrived at maturity.

He is a director of the Yazoo & Tallahatchie Transportation Company, a Mississippi corporation with its domicile at Vicksburg, whose boats constantly navigate the Yazoo and Tallahatchie Rivers, and whose business is an essential factor in the promotion of the trade of Vicksburg.

He is also a director and one of the largest stockholders of the Inter-State Transportation Company, a corporation which owns three powerful towboats and twenty barges, and transports annually fifty thousand tons of cotton seed, besides immense quantities of miscellaneous freight. This is one of the wealthiest and most successful steamboat organizations either in Mississippi or Louisiana.

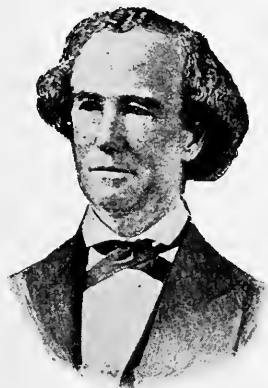
Mr. Marx was for fifteen years secretary of the New Orleans

Cotton Seed Association, and is now manager of the Cotton-seed Department of the Union Oil Company located at New Orleans.

He is popularly known as the "Cotton Seed King." While the magnitude of his operations may fairly entitle him to the sobriquet, yet the only distinction to which his modesty permits him to aspire, is that which his sterling integrity, uniform courtesy and consistent generosity have already secured, the reputation of a devoted citizen of his adopted State and an honest man.

### T. A. MARSHALL.

Thomas Alexander Marshall, third son of Martin Marshall and Matilda Battaile Taliaferro, his wife, was born March 29, 1812, at Augusta, Ky., graduating at Augusta College when sixteen years old, served a time in the Clerk's office at Washington, Ky., under Judge Key, and read law under him and the direction of his father, and was admitted to the Bar and tried his first law suit before Jesse Grant, Esq., the father of our distinguished General, commonly called *Ulysses S.* (by a sort of Presidential or prophetic anticipation of his future representation of the United States).



T. A. MARSHALL.

His health suffering from the chill blasts of Kentucky, he removed to Mississippi, then an inviting field for lawyers, which attracted some of the ablest, making the journey on horseback. Arriving at Vicksburg, Miss., he had the distinction of being one of the few men of his class who did not carry arms. He entered the office of Harrison & Holt, both able lawyers, with the largest practice there, and the latter regarded as one of the most forcible and convincing of the orators of that day, especially noticeable for his severely classic style.

He and the late Wm. C. Smedes (who married a Marshall) assisted that firm in what was then considered the remarkable feat of bringing over one thousand suits to one term of one of the courts in which they practiced.

Upon the retirement of those gentlemen from the Bar with what was then regarded as ample fortunes made by the law, Mr. Marshall formed a partnership with Mr. Smedes, and their names are inked with the reports of Mississippi.



Mr. Marshall in 1844 married Letitia, the daughter of Major Anderson Miller, who was also of a Kentucky family of Virginia descent, and was one of the pioneers of steamboat navigation of our Western rivers and also in the cotton-seed oil manufacture, and was then United States Marshal for Mississippi.

Mr. Marshall devoted his life to his large law practice, not seeking political preferment, which his remarkable modesty, his independence of character, and contempt for the arts of the demagogue or politician made distasteful to him. He, however, was elected to the State Legislature on the Union ticket in 1851, in the canvass that almost anticipated or precipitated the Secession movement of ten years later.

He was also elected to the Secession Convention of 1861 as a Union man—an honor unsought, but conferred on him by the spontaneous voices of the people of Warren County as the best exponent of their opposition to disunion.

He was one of the thirteen members who voted against Secession. His age and delicate health unfitted him for military service. After the capture of Vicksburg he was invited there by General Grant, who urged him to use his efforts to end the strife. In this interview General Grant, it is believed, first advanced his celebrated theory of overcoming the rebellion (as he called it) by "attrition," saying that he did not believe that Lee's army could be whipped outright. Although Mr. Marshall (like all his family) was devoted to the Union, he had submitted to the decision of his own people, and cast in his lot with them.

After the War ended he returned to Vicksburg, was a member of the Reconstruction Convention of 1865, being almost unanimously elected, and took the position that Secession having been condemned by the arbitrament of war (to which it had appealed), and armed resistance to the Federal authority having ceased, the States then recently engaged in it had never been, in the light of that judgment, legally out of the Union, and were entitled to all the rights of States.

It was this view, advanced by him and other Southerners, and practically conceded by Chief Justice Chase, which, as much as the magnanimity of the conqueror, saved the South from the usual consequences of armed resistance to national authority.

After large and successful practice at the Bar Mr. Marshall's health gave way and he has been for years an invalid, his peaceful old age cheered by the affection of his family and friends, and enjoying the respect of all who know him.

## LEE RICHARDSON &amp; CO.

Among the many examples of a life well spent in the pursuit of a career of strict integrity and usefulness, and of the building up of a business house whose ramifications extend throughout the whole Mississippi Delta, none stand more prominent and are more worthy of emulation than the house of Lee Richardson & Co. Located on Washington Street, in the heart of the business quarter, with every facility for the rapid handling of goods and the expediting of orders; with every department in charge of an expert superintendent, and a stock that is varied and complete, the volume of its business exceeds that of any other house in its line in the State of Mississippi, and equals the largest in the country. Lee Richardson, Sr., came to Vicksburg early in the fifties, and in 1852 established, in a small way, the foundation of the gigantic enterprise that now bears his name. Through nearly forty years of an active business life, amid the vicissitudes and trials of a civil war, and along the paths of enterprising prosperity, this house has been always a landmark of stability and energetic, well-earned business progress. On the 1st of July, 1889, its trade had so largely increased that Mr. Richardson decided to incorporate it, increase its capital, and extend its facilities. To this end he admitted to the firm his sons—Lee Richardson, Jr., who became vice-president of the company, and Hugh Richardson, its secretary and treasurer. The former gentleman, whose genialty and good-fellowship are as well recognized in Vicksburg as his stirring business activity, is a major and aide-de-camp on the military staff of the Governor of Mississippi, and is among the social leaders of the city.

Mr. Lee Richardson, Sr., has been prominent in the business and social circles of this community for the past forty years; was one of the original promoters and incorporators of the First National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, and the Delta Trust and Banking Company, of the latter of which he is president. The success that has attended all his ventures mark him as a business man of rare ability; while he is universally regarded as a leading representative citizen of Vicksburg.

The firm imports and handles every variety of hardware, agricultural implements, machinery and seeds, china, crockery, and glassware, stoves and house-furnishing goods, plows, etc., etc. It is also the agent in this section for the Charter Oak Stoves, Belmont Nail Co., New York Belting and Packing Co., B. F. Avery & Sons, plows; Washburn & Moens, barbed wire; Buffalo Scale Works, Oriental Plow Company, Buckeye Mower, Blount's Steel Plows, Calhoun



COL. CHAS. PEINE. See page 186.



Plows, as well as many other of the leading manufactories of the country. Its trade is drawn from Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and its territory is rapidly widening from year to year. Enjoying, as it does, the advantages of ample capital, energetic management, and unexcelled facilities for meeting and handling its wares, the company is enabled to successfully compete with the best houses of St. Louis, Memphis, or New Orleans, and sell at prices that cannot fail to satisfy the trade of this entire section.

### VICKSBURG LIQUOR AND TOBACCO COMPANY.

This enterprising firm, established less than three years ago, does an immense business, covering Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and are well represented on the road by intelligent, experienced salesmen.

They do a general wholesale liquor, tobacco, and cigar business amounting to between \$250,000 and \$300,000 per annum.

Mr. J. M. McIntyre, the manager and head of this house, whose picture we give above, formerly resided at Loch Lomond Plantation, Miss., but came to this city in 1883. Before going into the above business he traveled for Flash, Preston & Co., New Orleans, for five years. He is fully identified with Vicksburg interests, and the business of his firm has increased, under his careful management, at the rate of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

## A SOUTHERN BEAUTY.

## ONE OF VICKSBURG'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

Miss Julia Blanche McQuaide, whose portrait we give, is the daughter of Mr. John McQuaide, city editor of the *Vicksburg Evening Post*. Mr. McQuaide was a gallant soldier in the Southern army, but is now one of the brightest and bravest of the reconstructed. We can add nothing to the letter of General T. C. Catchings that describes so graphically and correctly the peerless beauty of this little lady :

## THE PORTRAIT OF A BEAUTY.

The following beautiful letter in the Washington (D. C.) *Herald* of February 6th is about as precious and lovely a valentine as the most distinguished belle in any country or clime could possibly wish for :

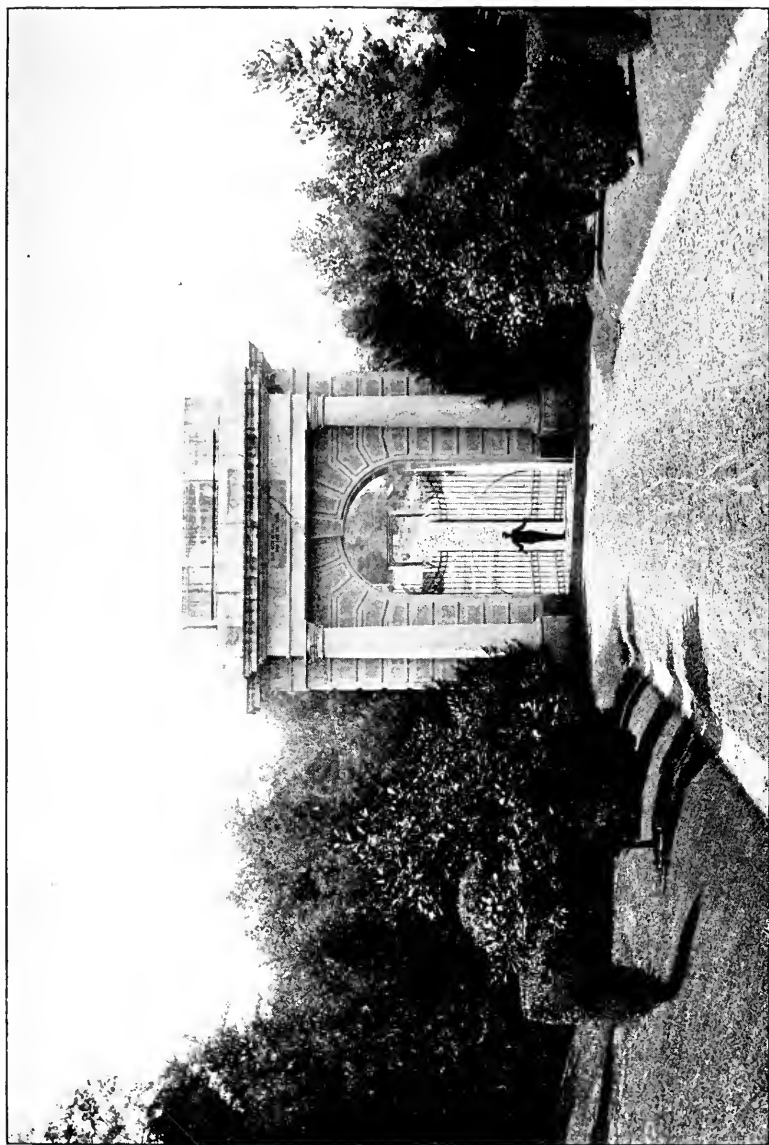
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29 1887.

*Editor Sunday Herald* : My attention has been called to a statement in your paper of the 9th instant that the original of the portrait in *Harper's Magazine* for the month, given as a beauty, is Miss Julia Blanche McQuaide, of Vicksburg. This is an error. I know Miss Julia and all of her family, and the portrait is not hers. She is not a Creole, but a native of Vicksburg, and in all respects the opposite of the Creole type of beauty. While the Harper party was in Vicksburg a number of prominent gentlemen there suggested that a sketch should be made of her as a type of the Vicksburg school-girl, and I presume that her picture will appear in the magazine in some future number. She is only fifteen years old, and is a pupil of the Catholic convent school there. Her beauty is marvelous. With features perfectly chiseled, faultless fair complexion hair almost, but not quite, curly, and of that exquisite brownish tint so beautiful and rare ; eyes of the kind poetically described by you as "starry gray," with the delicate bloom of youth and health upon her cheeks, you can imagine what a dainty and peerless beauty this little lady is.

Please give this correction a place in your columns, and oblige  
yours truly,

T. C. CATCHINGS.



ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL CEMETERY. See page 204.





## PART VI.

### THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

BY T. O'HARRA, OF KENTUCKY.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat

The soldier's last tattoo ;

No more on life's parade shall meet

That brave and fallen few.

On Fame's eternal camping ground

Their silent tents are spread,

And glory guards, with solemn round,

The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance

Now swells upon the wind ;

No troubled thought at midnight haunts

Of loved ones left behind ;

No vision of the morrow's strife

The warrior's dream alarms,

No braying horn or screaming fife

At the dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,

Their plumed heads are bowed,

Their haughty banner trailed in dust,

Is now their martial shroud—

And plenteous funeral tears have washed

The red stains from each brow,

And the proud forms, by battle gashed,

Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,

The bugle's stirring blast,

The charge, the fearful cannonade,

The din and shout are past—

Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal,

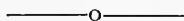
Shall thrill with fierce delight

Those breasts that never more may feel

The rapture of the fight.

Thus 'neath their parent turf they rest ;  
 Far from the gory field,  
 Borne to a Spartan mother's breast  
 On many a bloody shield.  
 The sunshine of their native sky  
 Smiles sadly on them here,  
 And kindred eyes and hearts watch by  
 The heroes' sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead !  
 . Dear as the blood ye gave,  
 No impious footstep here shall tread  
 The herbage of your grave.  
 Nor shall your glory be forgot  
 While Fame her record keeps,  
 Or Honor points the hallowed spot  
 Where Valor proudly sleeps.



### THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

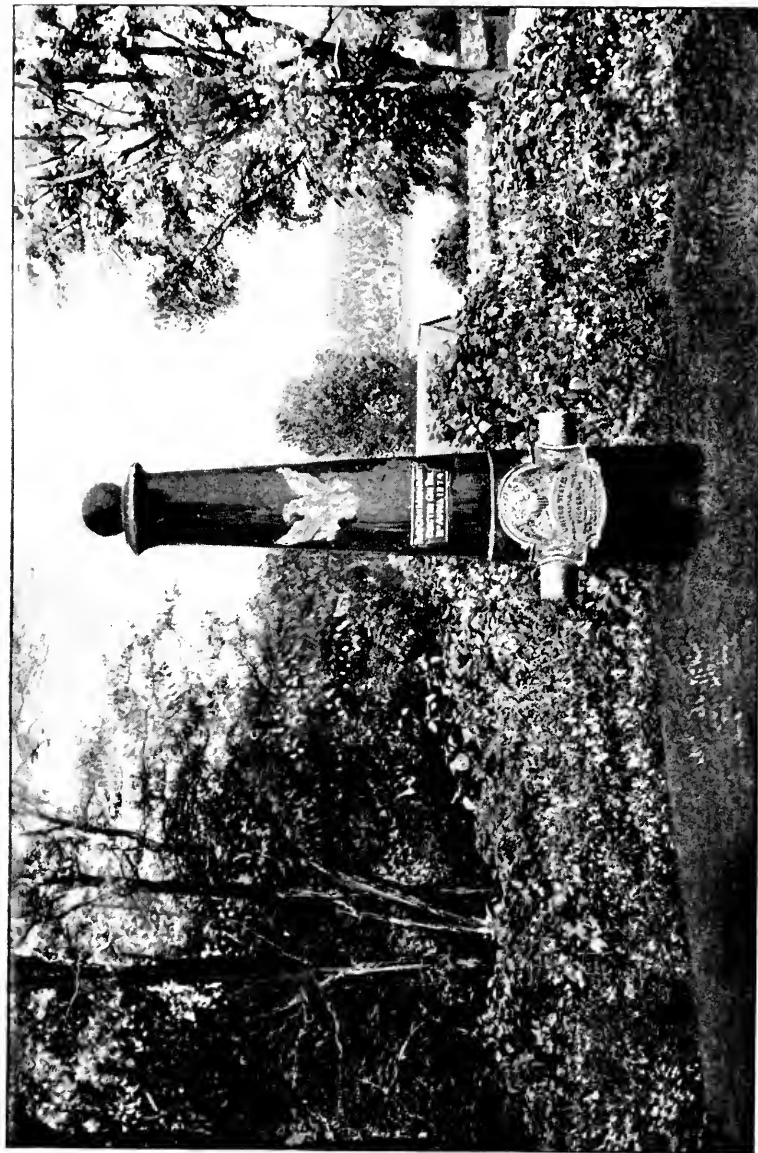
But turn the page, let wars dread name,  
 Be buried with his dead—  
 O'er every scar, let peaceful fame  
 Her downy mantle spread.

Beat into useful ploughshares now,  
 The once blood dripping sword,  
 And from each council chamber vow,  
 To banish fierce discord.

A little more than a mile north of Vicksburg on the east side of the Yazoo Valley road, on which it fronts, is one of the most magnificent Cemeteries ever devoted to the interment of the dead soldiers of any nation. Here is a masterpiece of landscape engineering, and from the imposing entrance arch, to the verdant heights, and woundrous dells this splendid burial ground is a grand memorial to those who died for the Union.

There are walks and drives about these grounds as delightful as any in the more pretentious parks of our Northern cities, and the visitors who neglect to spend a few hours in this charming retreat will miss one of the most pleasing experiences of their visit. A fine





GUN MONUMENT, NATIONAL CEMETARY. See page 204.

graveled drive twenty feet wide extends from the entrance, in the southeast corner, along the south side, overlooking the ravine, once peopled with thousands of armed men, to near the river; then turns north and winds around below the terraces to the Yazoo Valley road on the east, and about one hundred and fifty yards north of the main entrance, near the lodge. A similar drive begins at the main entrance, and, winding around the plateau to the southwest, passes through the terraces, and connects with the main drive near a large natural mound in the southwest corner of the position circumscribed by the main drive. A series of terraces encircles the summit of the once forbidding bluff, now leveled into a charming plateau on three sides—south, west and north. Long avenues of trees, mostly Spanish oaks, lead in and out among these terraces, and these are supplemented everywhere with tropical plants and picturesque *palmeres* of blooming flowers. Cosy nooks are here, where the tired visitor may rest, and drink in the vast panorama that stretches before him across the peninsula away to the Louisiana shores; delightful shades, where with book or sketch one may beguile the fleeting summer hours.

The pathetic roll of the unknown dead who sleep here lengthens out until 12,719 are entered, with 3,889 known; a total of 16,618 soldiers who lost their lives in the storming of the "Gibraltar of the South and adjacent fields, during the memorable siege which resulted in Vicksburg's capitulation to Gen. Grant, July 4th, 1861, after a contest begun in November the previous year. This cemetery is on high ground overlooking "Lake Centennial," and it would be difficult to find another location so fitting for the use. The grading, the drainage, the landscape gardening, in every respect, are admirable, and the effect in details is beautiful; as a whole, imposing. On the plateau above the terraces is the Lodge, Flag Staff and Rostrum. From the top of the "Indian Mound," on which stands the Grant-Pemberton Monument, a landscape view unequaled in grand variety and extent, is presented—Lake Centennial encircling DeSoto Island at its foot, while, like a silver band, the broad Mississippi, fringed with its forests of emerald hue, in the distance following a serpentine course, divides the valley below. Full view also is had of the forts and fortifications on Fort Hill, and the formidable redoubts that once formed from off the ridge as far as eye can reach.

The main avenue, known as Grand Avenue, Indian Mound Avenue, and Chinaberry Avenue, are broad, cleanly-swept walks and drives, overhung by superb shade, and bordered with leafy foliage, that vie with the most pretentious avenues of Mount Auburn or Greenwood. Mound E, the site of the officers' graves,

contains an elegant basin of water with fountain, and affords a delightful view of the river that is unsurpassed even in this wonderful Southern clime.

Pen and brush have liberally essayed the task of presenting an adequate picture of the scenic beauties, and of the wonderful panoramic views from the top of "Lovers' Leap," but great as the innate sympathy of man with nature has been in the task, description falls feebly short of the engrossing attractiveness of the subject.

This Cemetery is visited at all seasons of the year by tourists and travellers from our own and other lands, as well as the general public in the immediate vicinity, who seem never to tire enjoying its lovely drives, and the imposing effects of the trees, shrubbery and flowers, that are here in luxurious abundance.

Studious pilgrimages will long continue to be made to the National Cemeteries near the great battle-fields, where the destinies of the Union or Confederacy were carved out of splendid lives, and upon which the glory of a peerless valor, still rests to consecrate the grounds, so long as the old Flag shall float.

"Let Summer send her golden sunbeams down,  
In graceful salutations for the dead.  
And Autumn's moving hosts of leaflets brown  
Break ranks above the fallen soldier's head."

It is believed that the United States is the only nation that has ever taken such care to collect the remains of its dead soldiery, to bury them respectably, and to make their *final* resting places not only free from desecration, but beautiful and attractive. This sentiment of respect to the memory of the fallen, is humanizing and beneficial in its influence in enhancing the value of human life, and in pointing out the fearful ravages of war. It also hallows the achievements of individuals, and thereby elevates the position of the rank and file, who are too often forgotten or overlooked.

Soon after the close of the civil war, measures were taken by the General Government to collect at central points, in the vicinity of the various battle-fields, the bodies of those soldiers of the Union army who had met their death in the service of their country. By an Act of Congress approved February 22, 1867, the sum of \$750,000 was appropriated by Congress to enable the Secretary of War to establish such cemeteries at such points as may be deemed most proper, to lay them off in proper system, to erect lodges at the principal entrances, and to mark each grave with a small headstone inscribed with the name of the soldier whose body lay beneath. And by subsequent Acts, annual sums have been appropriated to enlarge and beautify these grounds, until there are now eighty-two of these

National Cemeteries under the superintendence of the Quartermaster General of the army, including one in the City Mexico, Mexico, upon which the Government has expended more than eight million of dollars. By a later Act, March 3, 1873, Congress provided that all soldiers, sailors or marines who served during the civil war, and who have died, or may die subsequent to that date, should be permitted the privilege of being buried in any National Cemetery free of cost. The record of interments in these various National Cemeteries shows that the one at Vicksburg is the largest in the Country. When it is considered that the number is equal to the present population of most of the smaller cities of the Union, and exceeds that of any town in Mississippi or Louisiana, excepting Vicksburg and New Orleans, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this veritable "City of the Dead," which no visitor should omit to visit.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

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T. M. FINCH.

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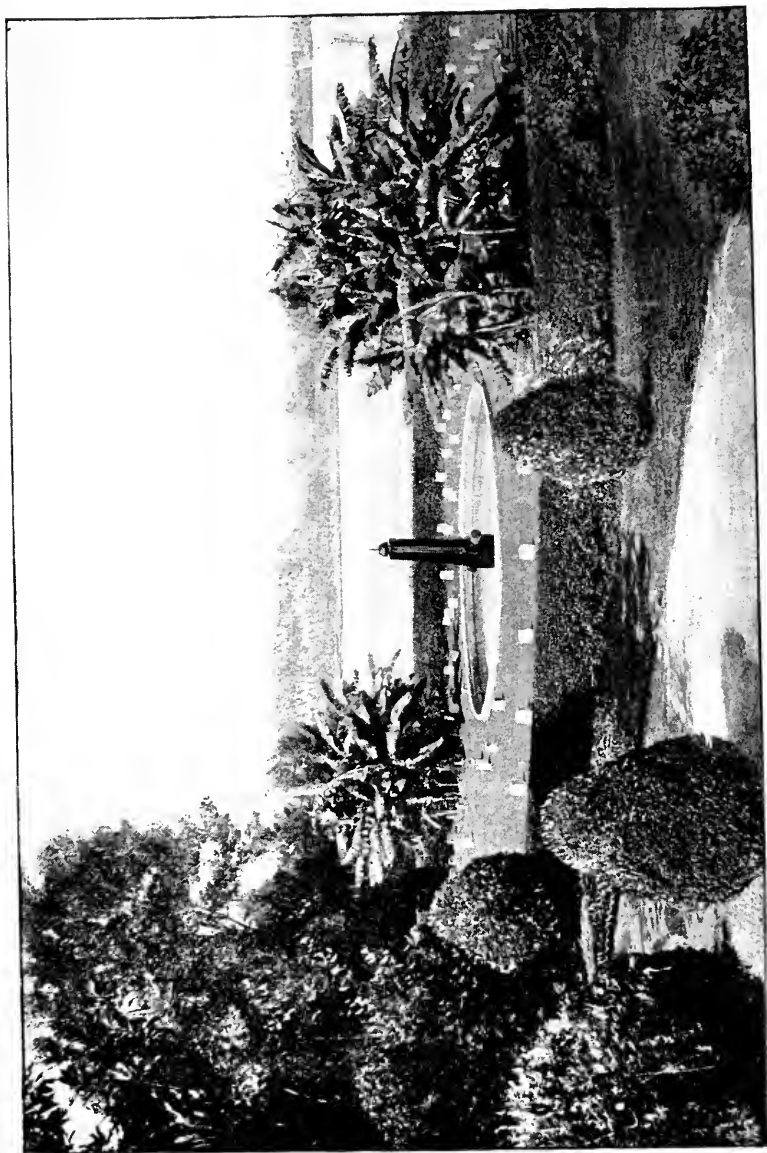
By the flow of the inland river,  
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,  
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,  
Asleep are the ranks of the dead :—  
    Under the sod and the dew,  
    Waiting the Judgment day;  
    Under the one, the Blue;  
    Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,  
Those in the gloom of defeat,  
All with the battle-blood gory,  
In the dusk of eternity meet :—  
    Under the sod and the dew,  
    Waiting the Judgment day;  
    Under the laurel, the Blue;  
    Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours  
The desolate mourners go,  
Lovingly laden with flowers  
Alike for the friend and the foe :—  
    Under the sod and the dew,  
    Waiting the Judgment day,  
    Under the roses, the Blue,  
    Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor  
The morning sun-rays fall,  
With a touch, impartially tender,  
On the blossoms blooming for all :—  
    Under the sod and the dew.  
    Waiting the Judgment day;  
    'Broidered with gold, the Blue,  
    Mellowed with gold, the Gray.





THE OFFICERS' CORNER, MOUND E, NATIONAL CEMETERY.



So, when the summer calleth,  
On forest and field of grain;  
With an equal murmur falleth  
The cooling drip of the rain :—

Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment day;  
Wet with the rain, the Blue;  
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,  
The generous deed was done;  
In the storm of the years that are fading,  
No braver battle was won :—

Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment day;  
Under the blossoms, the Blue;  
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,  
Or the winding rivers be red;  
They banish our anger forever

When they laurel the graves of our dead :

Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment day;  
Love and tears for the Blue,  
Tears and love for the Gray.

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## PART VII.

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### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

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#### ITS RESOURCES AND PROGRESS. AN INVITING FIELD FOR IMMIGRATION AND CAPITAL.

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In addition to the complete and reliable data relative to Vicksburg herein contained, we are enabled, through the courtesy of Hon. G. W. Carlisle, Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, and Col. J. L. Power, of Jackson, Miss., to give the following information about the State, its numerous resources, its health, climate, etc., that cannot fail to be of interest to our many readers, and valuable to intending settlers :

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JACKSON, Miss., August 21, 1889.

CAPTAIN J. F. MERRY, Manchester, Iowa :

Yours of 16th received, asking for certain data relating to the State of Mississippi, so as to give you "a correct idea of what she is and what she may become," and that "the information is to be used to the advantage of the State." As it is your custom, on all occasions, to speak and write good words for Mississippi, I cheerfully comply with your request.

#### AREA AND ACREAGE.

The census of 1880 gives the number of square miles in Mississippi 46,810 ; total acres, 29,958,400. The auditor's report for 1887 gives 29,378,265 as the total acreage.

It is quite impossible to give you the number of acres cultivated lands and the number of acres undeveloped. The assessments make same. When the assessment rolls for this year reach the have not been so made as to furnish such data, or even to approximate Auditor's office I can give you this information, as the new valuation classes the lands and provides for a separate listing of the cleared and uncleared.





COL. F. L. MAXWELL. See page 190.

## POPULATION.

The census of 1880 gave Mississippi a population of 1,131,592—479,371 white and 652,221 colored. This was an increase of 303,670, or 37 per cent. on the census of 1870. The census of next year will show a total population of from 1,400,000 to 1,500,000.

## RAILROADS.

The report of our Railroad Commission to last Legislature shows that on 1st January, 1888, there were 1,981 miles of railroad on Mississippi territory. There are now at least 2,200 miles of railroad track in Mississippi. I saw a statement in one of the railroad journals that Mississippi reported a larger railroad construction for the first six months of 1889 than any other State in the Union—171 miles. Seven years ago there were only 1,127 miles of railroad on Mississippi soil. This shows development and progress. These railroads represent an investment of nearly \$60,000,000, and although but little of the stock is owned in the State, our people get the full benefit of increased transportation facilities. Hundreds of thousands of acres have thus been brought into cultivation within the last few years. The development of the Delta section, by the building of the L. N. O. & T. R. R. and branches, and the Georgia Pacific, is simply marvelous.

## MANUFACTURES.

Your next inquiry is as to manufactures. I am gratified to be able to say although Mississippi is essentially an agricultural State, she is making rapid progress in the way of manufactures. The success of the great mills at Wesson is a demonstration of what can be accomplished by well-directed effort. When Mill No. 4 is completed the investment will represent nearly two millions of dollars, all owned by a few stockholders in Mississippi and Louisiana; the working force will be about 2,000, and the pay-roll \$40,000 per month—all white labor. The cotton and woolen fabrics of these mills not only have a ready sale throughout the country, but the orders are usually greater than the ability of the mills to supply. I am happy to say that Captain Oliver will forward a complete assortment of Mississippi mills' goods to the Corn Palace at Sioux City next month. These mills are located at Wesson, forty-five miles south of Jackson, on the I. C. R. R. Twenty-five years ago the site was a pine forest; now a prosperous and progressive little city of four thousand population. A ten-thousand-dollar public school building, now being erected, is one of the many evidences of the prosperity and culture of its people.

The cotton mills at Natchez have been a success from the start ; also the mills at Enterprise and Water Valley ; and now Columbus is erecting a large mill. Factories for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, wagons, plows and other agricultural implements and machinery, are being established in many places. Liberal exemption from taxation, State and municipal, is assured the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises.

#### THE CORN CROP

of Mississippi for 1887 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 32,633,000 bushels. The census of 1880 gave 21,340,800 as the yield for that year. The crop for this year will be at least 50,000,000 bushels.

#### THE COTTON CROP

of Mississippi for 1860 was 1,202,507 bales. In 1880, 963,111 bales—cash value, \$40,000,000. The crop for this year will be fully 1,000,000 bales. In 1879, according to a very carefully compiled State census, the cotton yield was 844,311 bales, of which 292,035 was raised by white labor, and 552,276 bales raised by colored labor. These figures were a surprise to many, as the idea very generally obtained that cotton could not be successfully cultivated by white labor. It should be noted, too, that negro labor is confined almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton, while white labor is more diversified. If cotton were the only crop, about one-half would be produced by white labor.

#### THE HAY CROP

cut a very small figure in the census of Mississippi for 1880, and in the charts illustrating the proportionate yield by States. Her rank was 34, and the average annual product for the preceding nine years 20,540 tons—the acreage in hay being 14,332. The yield for 1880 was only 8,894 tons. The census of 1890 will show that hay is one of the most abundant and valuable crops in Mississippi. There were more hay presses and reaping and mowing machines purchased in Mississippi last year than in the twenty years preceding 1880.

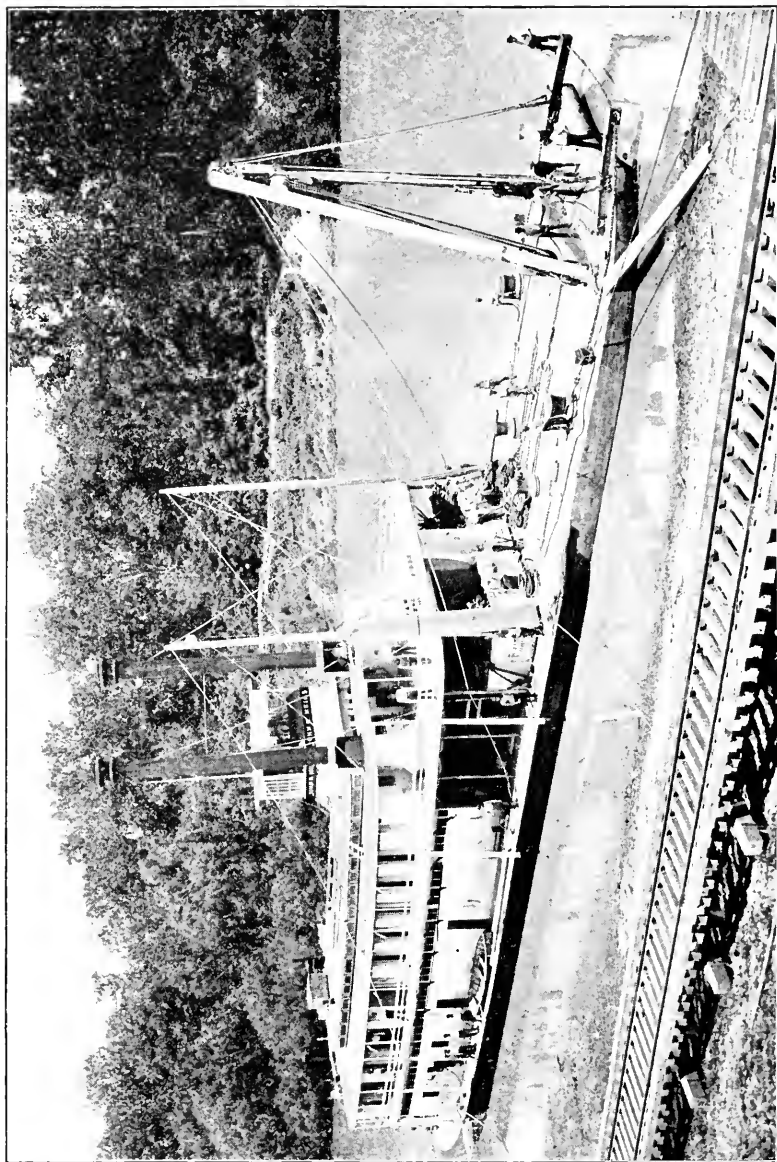
Very little wheat is raised in Mississippi, but I was pleased to note in my recent trip through Iowa that your great State has raised enough this year to feed "all the world and the rest of mankind."

Of oats, sorghum, rice, potatoes and meat, our farmers are now raising nearly enough for local consumption. All our smoke-houses will ere long be within the limits of the State.

While cotton must long continue to be the great wealth-producing







U. S. SNAG BOAT JOHN R. MEIGS.

## OTHER PRODUCTS.

crop of Mississippi, it will no longer engage the almost exclusive attention and absorb all the energies of our people.

## STOCK-RAISING, DAIRYING,

Horticulture, truck farming, etc., are not only engaging the attention of thousands, but are bringing millions of dollars annually to the State. "To-day," as Major Jonas stated in an admirable contribution to the *Manufacturers' Record*, in April, 1888, "Mississippi boasts more dairy farms and creameries than any State of the South, except Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee; her butter is an important article of export, and finds markets not only in every Gulf State, but even in Ohio, Illinois and New York; and while every county has its fine herds of registered Jersey, Holstein and Short-horn cattle, Oktibbeha County boasts some of the largest and finest herds on the continent, and Mississippi is fast gaining control of the market for these animals so far as the lower tier of States and Mexico are concerned."

A tremendous impetus was given to the dairy industry by the Dairymen's Convention, projected by you and held at our State Capitol in February, 1887. Our farmers, who were present in large numbers, not only listened with interest to the practical talks made by dairymen from Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, but went home, and instead of making war on the grasses, converted old fields into rich pastures, luxuriantly carpeted with the Bermuda, Japan Clover, Johnson and other grasses, Timothy and Millet, supporting large herds of cattle, and finding ready sale in the local markets for the surplus yield. The Bermuda and Lespedeza, or Japan Clover, are not only the most nutritious of grasses, but they are indigeneous and spontaneous. All they want is to be let alone, and they will take care of themselves.

In this connection it is pleasant to note that the Dairymen's Convention was followed by visits from many farmers from the West, and not a few were so well pleased with our fertile soil and genial clime, they have purchased lands in almost every county in the State, and are here with their families, prospering and contented, and giving us the benefit of their industrious habits and improved methods. We have ample room and a warm welcome for all others who may wish to come.

The cultivation and shipment of

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

and the box and canning factories connected therewith, give em-

ployment to thousands and add millions annually to our income. The shipment of twenty car loads of tomatoes in one day this season, from Crystal Springs, indicates the magnitude of this business. The fruit and vegetables shipped from the Louisiana and Mississippi Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, during the months of April, May, June and July, of this year, amounted to over 12,000,000 pounds of perishable products. Three hundred and thirty refrigerating cars, with 1,865 tons of ice, were required, besides 487 ventilated cars, making a total of 817 cars. The zealous co-operation of the railroads in getting these products to the Northern and Western markets, is heartily appreciated by our people.

#### SIZE OF FARMS—HOMESTEADS.

Large farms will soon cease to be the rule in Mississippi. In 1860 its immense area was divided into 42,840 farms. In 1880 the number of farms was 75,205. In 1890 there will be fully 125,000 farms. Lands are still very cheap, because in larger tracts than they can be profitably cultivated under the present labor system, and hence necessity forces the sale of all that cannot be held or cultivated to advantage.

There is still a good deal of desirable land in Mississippi that may be homesteaded. During the month of July, and August to date, 239 quarter sections have thus been located in Marion, Harrison, Hancock and Perry counties. Actual settlement and the payment of fourteen dollars secures 160 acres of land. Nearly one million acres of Government land are yet subject to entry in Mississippi—mostly in the Southern counties. The U. S. Land Office in this city will promptly answer all inquiries.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF MISSISSIPPI.

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Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and part of Louisiana, and on the west by the Mississippi river.

The population of the State, from the United States census of 1880, we find to be 1,131,592, an increase of 303,670 in ten years.

#### SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI.

TIM. E. COOPER,	} Justices.
J. A. P. CAMPBELL,	
THOS. H. WOODS,	
OLIVER CLIFTON, Clerk.	C. C. CAMPBELL, D. C.

## STATE OFFICERS OF MISSISSIPPI.

JNO. M. STONE, Governor,  
 M. M. EVANS, Lieutenant Governor,  
 J. J. EVANS, Treasurer,  
 GEO. M. GOVAN, Secretary of State,  
 W. W. STONE, Auditor,  
 T. M. MILLER, Attorney General.  
 J. R. PRESTON, Sup't. Education,  
 GEO. W. CARLISLE, Com'r. of Emigration and Agriculture,  
 J. W. McMASTER, Com'r. Swamp Lands,  
 MRS. MARY MORANCY, State Librarian,  
 J. Z. GEORGE,         } United States  
 E. C. WALTHALL,     } Senators.

## U. S. REPRESENTATIVES.

JNO. M. ALLEN,	CLARKE LEWIS,
J. B. MORGAN,	C. L. ANDERSON,
T. C. CATCHINGS,	T. R. STOCKDALE,
C. E. HOOKER.	

## AGRICULTURE.

Mississippi is essentially and pre-eminently an agricultural State. Nature designed and fashioned it to bless and reward the labors of the husbandman. Its recent geological formations appear to exclude it from the profits of the mine and quarry, and as yet it cannot be classed among the great manufacturing States.

What the State lacks, however, in mineral resources, sometimes transitory, and always in the end exhaustive, is more than counter-balanced by a generous, responsive soil, and almost ideal climate, and productions the value and variety of which are not excelled in any part of the Union.

In one sense of the word Mississippi is still a new State, with its immense natural advantages as yet mainly unappropriated. Its great forests of valuable woods have been comparatively little depleted; many of its numerous fine mill and manufacturing sites await the power of skill and capital; more than one-half of its area remains untouched by the husbandman, while the part already in cultivation may be made to double its productive power by improved methods of agriculture.

The importance of agriculture to the people of Mississippi may be better appreciated when it is remembered that 339,938, or more than

81 per cent. of its entire working population, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The distribution is as follows :

All occupations.....	415,506
Agricultural laborers.....	215,472
Farmers and planters.....	123,382
Gardeners, nurserymen, and vine-growers.....	620
Stock raisers, drovers and herders.....	93
Turpentine farmers and laborers.....	248
Others in agriculture.....	123
Total.....	339,938

The Illinois Central Railroad in addition to its 300 miles of main line running north and south through the State, has in operation a line from Kosciusko to Aberdeen, and one from Jackson to Yazoo City, and then on to Greenwood, and up to Parsons, still further north. Besides these, other lines are now in process of construction, while the prospect is good for the early completion of still other important chartered roads.

## PHYSICO-GEOGRAPHICAL AND AGRICULTURAL FEATURES.

Mississippi lies between the thirty-first and thirty-fifth parallels of north latitude. The Mississippi and Pearl rivers together mark its entire western boundary ; on the east it is bounded by Alabama, on the north by Tennessee, and on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico.

The area of the State has been variously given at from 45,000 to 55,000 square miles. Its true area, as computed at the last census, is put down as 46,340 square miles. The State is well supplied with water courses and drainage. On the west the Mississippi river and its large tributaries in the State drain the great Yazoo delta and the hilly country adjacent thereto, while on the east the Tombigbee river and its several large tributaries, drain the prairie region and that section of the State. The Tombigbee drains in Mississippi and Alabama an approximate area of 18,918 square miles. The Yazoo river and its tributaries drain a surface of 13,946 square miles. The Pearl river, from its source in Winston County to where it empties into the Gulf, drains a surface of 8,964 square miles. The Pascagoula River and its tributaries, running through the southern pine region and emptying into the Gulf drains an area of 8,980 square miles. Besides these there are numerous other rivers and small streams well distri-



HENRY MARX. See page 193.





ted throughout the State. Generally the water-courses on the west flow to the Mississippi river, on the east to the Tombigbee river, and on the south to the Gulf of Mexico. These are, therefore, the three great watersheds of the State.

### THE YAZOO DELTA.

The great, rich alluvial plain lying in Mississippi and commonly known as the Yazoo delta, is one of the most important formations, not only in the State, but in the entire Union. It lies between the Mississippi river on the west and the Yazoo river and its tributaries on the east, and from the line separating Mississippi and Tennessee on the north to Vicksburg on the south. It comprises about 6,250 square miles or 4,000,000, acres, of the most productive soil in the world. It is larger than the combined area of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and almost half as large as these two States and Massachusetts all combined.

This vast delta is ellipsoidal in shape, and its dark, rich alluvium has been formed by the overflow of the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers and their tributaries. At its northern limit, the State line, it is very little more 10 miles wide, but the Mississippi River, turning in the southwest, it widens rapidly, and 30 miles southward, where the dividing line between Panola and Tate Counties would strike the bluff near Helena, Arkansas, it is about 36 miles wide. Opposite Charleston, Tallahatchie County, the bottom is about 58 miles wide. It reaches its greatest width about opposite the town of Carrollton, Carroll County, where it is about 68 miles wide, and from thence it at first narrows slowly, and at last rapidly. Opposite Yazoo City it is still more than 40 miles wide, but ends near Vicksburg, where the hills extend to the bank of the Mississippi river. Of all this fertile plain only about one-eighth or 500,000 acres, is improved, the remainder being covered with vast forests of valuable timber. The prejudice which long existed as to its supposed unfitness for cultivation and for health is rapidly dying out, and it is now generally considered, in its vast possibilities, of more value than all the other sections of the State combined. It is true that heretofore much of the delta was subject to overflow in times of high water, and on this account has often been avoided, but with a proper system of levees, which now exist, this disadvantage has been entirely removed. With the present system of levees, the lands will, on an average in a given series of years, produce better returns than any country in the United States.

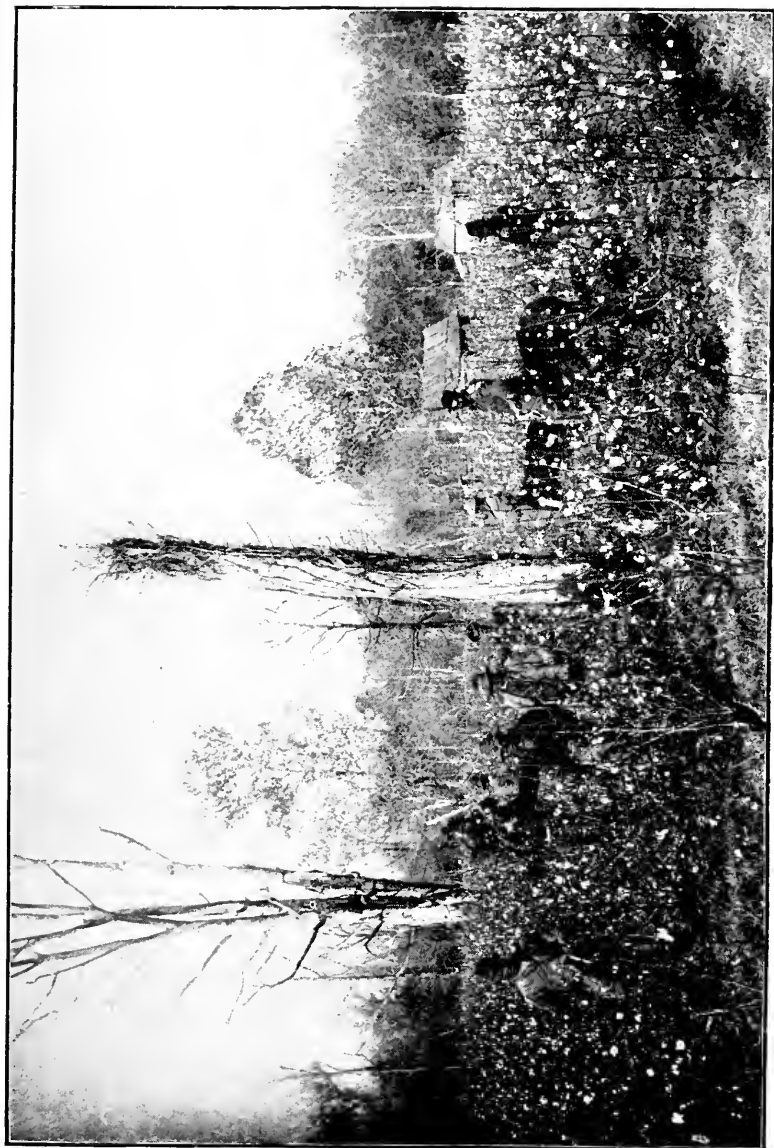
The soil of the delta is of two classes, loam and clay, the former

varying in color, but generally dark and easy to cultivate. The clay lands are popularly known as "buckshot lands" from the soil drying into angular bits the size of a buckshot, and of a lead color. When wet, this soil is soft, smooth and slippery, and when dry is loose and light, and falls to pieces. The "buckshot" lands are considered the most productive in the delta, taken one year with another and will easily produce, with proper cultivation, from 1 to 2 bales of cotton, and from 60 to 80 bushels of corn per acre. Professor Hilgard ascribes their fertility mainly to certain ferruginous concretions which they contain, and deems them almost inexhaustible.

Many years ago the Mississippi river had an outlet into the delta through the Yazoo Pass and other bayous, but these have been closed by levees, and there is now a complete system of levees, beginning south of Memphis and running to the mouth of the Yazoo river. These levees are made secure, and further strengthened at exposed points, and the jetty system of deepening the channel there will be little danger from destructive inundation. This important subject has the earnest consideration of Congress and of the State of Mississippi, and also the counties lying within the delta, and it is confidently expected that everything that human endeavor can accomplish will be done to protect for all time these valuable lands from inundation and bring them up to the high state of production of which they are susceptible. The southern extension of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad is completed from Memphis to New Orleans, penetrating the heart of this delta; and this corporation will aid materially in the construction and preservation of the levees.

It may be remarked here that the people of the delta are not unmindful of what they can themselves accomplish by organized effort. All of the richest and most productive counties in the district have organized for their own protection. The Mississippi levee district, composed of the counties of Boliver, Washington, Issaquena, and Sharkey, has a regularly constituted board of levee commissioners, with necessary officers, charged with the duty of the construction, preservation, and repair of levees to protect those counties. This organization has already accomplished a great work, which shows what may be done by an earnest, effective co-operation of local interests. It is on a sound financial basis, its paper being worth its face value in New York City. The necessary funds are raised by a tax on each bale of cotton and on lands, but the cotton tax is the one mainly relied upon.

The question of ascertaining the grasses best suited to the soil and climate of the State has been made the object of many experi-



COTTON PICKING SCENE.



ments, much thought and attention by the most progressive farmers and stock breeders of the State.

Of late years, since the exclusive culture of cotton has by repeated disastrous experiments proven unwise and unprofitable, the interest in grass and stock has assumed great importance. Probably no other subject has for years enlisted the attention of intelligent farmers and land-holders so generally ; and this awakening interest is destined to grow and widen until Mississippi takes its proper place among the grass and stock producing States. It is a subject of vital importance, no less on account of its effect in the amelioration and restoration of exhausted lands than the certain and direct profits to be obtained therefrom.

The grasses of the State which are commonly referred to as natural, and pasture grasses, which grow spontaneously, with little or no care and attention, constitute a never-failing and exhaustless mine of wealth, which, when properly worked, will afford a new and valuable source of revenue. Of this class the well-known Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*) is considered the most valuable and is entitled to the first place, but its precedence is being energetically contested by a comparatively new and powerful rival, the Japan clover, or *Lepedeza striata*. The Bermuda, while an introduced grass, like the Japan clover, is now so well established that it may be very properly considered as a native.

The Japan clover (*Lepedeza striata*) exists almost everywhere throughout the State, in shade or sunshine, on poor lands and rich, in red clay and sandy gullies, and on soil that will not produce anything else. It spreads with marvelous rapidity, exterminating in its course even broom sedge and Bermuda grass. How and whence it came are questions that have not yet been satisfactorily explained. It is supposed to have come from Japan, but in what manner it got a start in the Southern country is not known. It was first noticed in Hinds County about 1878, but several years earlier in other portions of the State, and it may be said that for the last fifteen years it has been rapidly spreading in various sections. It grows well in shade, seems not to be affected by either excessive rain or drought ; indeed, it appears to grow regardless of the season. It affords fine grazing ; as a hay for winter feed many farmers consider it incomparable, while it promises to be an important factor in the restoration of exhausted lands, arresting washes and fertilizing the soil, comparing in this latter respect, it is said, very favorably with red clover. An intelligent stock-raiser states that he has no trouble in curing the hay, and that in winter stock will leave all other food for it.

The grass popularly called " broom sedge " (*Andropogon*) when

burned off produces in the spring a new crop of tender, nutritious herbage, which stock eat with much relish. It is not long tender when not well grazed, and then affords only a brief pasturage. When cut before it becomes tough it makes a very fine hay.

A very and justly popular grass for summer and fall grazing, and one of the most widely diffused, is the well-known crab grass (*Panicum sanguinale*). It has been considered one of the worst enemies of the cotton-planter, but is a great boon to grass and stock raisers. Dr. Phares says he has seen a crop (many of them) of this grass harvested worth more than the corn that could be produced on the same ground, and corn and cotton fields of a wet season so overrun with this grass that in May, June, July, or August, ten days' work with mowers and horserakes would secure in choice hay, two to ten fold more value than many months' labor with teams and machinery and heavy expenses could obtain from the cotton and corn. This grass makes an excellent hay, of which live stock are very fond, preferring it to the best Northern hay. Crab grass is excellent for summer pasturage.

The above are the more important of what are termed native pasture grasses. There are a great many other kinds, some quite valuable, but a detailed catalogue of them cannot be attempted here. Dr. Charles Mohr, of Mobile, states that he has himself collected in South and Middle Alabama one hundred and thirty-two species, belonging to fifty-three genera or native grasses. No doubt the list in Mississippi would be quite as large. Many of the native grasses produce astonishing results from cultivation.

Almost all of the cultivated grasses and clovers have done well in Mississippi with proper care and attention. There have been failures in some instances, it is true, but they have generally resulted from careless and improper preparation of the soil at planting.

Immense acquisitions of valuable forests in Mississippi have of late been made by investors from abroad, who understand and appreciate that the trees alone are worth many times the present value. As many as seventy large, tall trees have frequently been counted on a single acre of land. The estimated yield per acre of these fine forests varies from 6,000 to 30,000 feet of lumber. The Long-leaf Pine Region lies south of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, and extends in Mississippi to the Alabama line on the east, to the Gulf of Mexico and the Louisiana line on the south, and to the bluff formation and Louisiana line on the west. The region of mixed growth adjoins the pine belt on the north, while the bottoms of the State generally, and the Yazoo delta in particular, contain the large deciduous forests. Generally speaking, the sandy lands in the





J. J. HAYES.



State incline to the different kinds of pine, and the valleys skirting the streams to large, tall, moisture-loving trees. The oaks predominate among the deciduous trees, and are in great variety.

The statistics of the Census give the following as the pine supply of Mississippi :

*Estimated amount of merchantable pine standing May 31, 1880.*

LONG-LEAFED PINE. (*Pinus australis*.)

STANDING PINE.	No. of feet. (board measure.)
Standing pine in region west of Pearl River, tributary to the Illinois Central Railroad	6,800,000,000
East of Pearl River.....	7,600,000,000
Region of mixed growth, exclusive of 200,000 acres injured by the manufacture of turpentine.....	3,800,000,000
Total.....	18,200,000,000

In this estimate no account is made of small timber standing on some 2,912,000 acres which have been cut over, and from which the merchantable pine has been practically removed.

SHORT-LEAFED PINE. (*Pinus mitis*.)

Standing pine in the northwestern belt.....	1,600,000,000
Standing pine in northern region of mixed growth.....	5,175,000,000
Total.....	6,775,000,000

The estimated consumption of wood for domestic purposes in Mississippi amounts to 5,090,758 cords, valued at \$7,145,116 per annum. The value of mill products, such as lumber, laths, shingles, staves, &c., per annum amounts to \$1,920,335. These two items will give an idea of the large annual drain upon the forest of the State.

It is to be regretted that the forest wealth of Mississippi has never been made the object of special study by a competent observer. It is a mine of wealth, which, however, awaits and merits exploration and study.

## HAMAMELACEÆ.

### LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. (Red Gum.)

This important growth is exceedingly common in rich lands throughout the State. On the dry uplands it is the sweet gum proper, but on the moist bottoms, especially in the Yazoo delta, the heart enlarges greatly, with a fine grain and beautiful red color, and it is then the now famous red gum. This valuable hard wood deserves

more than a passing notice. The immense supply of this wood, its durability, the beautiful polish which it takes, and its adaptability to supply the place of walnut and other high-priced ornamental woods, render any information touching its value and proper treatment of particular interest at this time.

### CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND HEALTH.

The climate of Mississippi is all that could be desired for agricultural purposes. It is a happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The winters are short, mild and pleasant; the summers are in the main devoid of the intense heat often felt in more northern latitudes. The summer heat is, indeed, more prolonged, but much less oppressive than further north, owing to the proximity of the State to the Gulf, and the prevalence of cool, refreshing winds blowing from that direction. The thermometer seldom reaches 100 degrees in summer in any part of the State. June, July and August are the hottest months, but the range of temperature for the State in these three months is about from 64 degrees to 95 degrees, with a mean of about 81 degrees. In winter, ice of about an inch in thickness, forms in the northern part of the State, while in the southern part, frosts rarely occur. November, December and January are the coldest months. The average winter temperature is not below 45 degrees, and the thermometer seldom falls to 25 degrees. It is a well-established fact that in the course of a year more outdoor labor can be performed with less inconvenience than in regions farther north. As has been elsewhere stated on the subject of labor, there is no climatic obstacle in the way of white labor in the State. The elevation of the State is, moreover, greater than is generally supposed, and this gives a climate normally belonging to regions from 1 degree to 2 degrees farther north. This will appear more readily from the following table, showing the elevation of sections on the Illinois Central Railroad, running north and south:

STATION.	ELEVATION. FEET.	STATION.	ELEVATION. FEET.
Osyka.....	250	Canton.....	320
Magnolia.....	300	Durant.....	315
Summit.....	420	Vaiden.....	355
Brookhaven.....	500	Winona.....	380
Beauregard.....	450	Grenada.....	308
Hazlehurst.....	430	Water Valley.....	355
Crystal Springs.....	455	Oxford.....	685
Terry.....	260	Holly Springs.....	850
Jackson.....	270	Lamar.....	645
Madison Station.....	350	Grand Junction.....	795

There are also many hills and elevations from 800 to 1,500 feet above tide-water at New Orleans. In connection with the above, it may be stated that more than one-fourth of the entire population of the United States exists on elevations from 100 to 500 feet. At Jackson, the Capital of the State, the railroad level is 270 feet; but there are hills in and around the city that are 300 feet high—or making those points 570 feet above the tide-water at New Orleans..

### RAINFALL.

Mississippi as an agricultural county has advantages unsurpassed in the vital matter of rainfall. The abundant luxuriant vegetation to be seen here on every hand during the hottest summer months shows the presence of ample moisture to vitalize and promote the growth of all vegetation. As a matter of course, there are short seasons of drought occasionally, for these occur everywhere, but they are less frequent here than in many States, and are generally confined to small and widely separated areas. The rainfall is usually copious throughout the State in the spring and summer, while the annual precipitation is more or less evenly distributed in all sections of the State. From the south and west come the regular rain winds, bringing refreshing showers, highly conducive to the growth of the cotton, the cereals, and other vegetation. The tables of the census give the annual rainfall in North Mississippi at from 48 to 58 inches per annum, while in South Mississippi it is 58 inches per annum. The high country lying between the Tombigbee and Yazoo rivers has fully 58 inches per annum, and the Yazoo delta has as much as 48 inches of annual rainfall. The degree to which the State is favored in this respect may be appreciated when it is remembered that the country west of the Mississippi ranges from 20 to as low as 4 inches of rainfall per annum. Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory have from 20 to 38 inches per annum, and Maine, New York, Virginia and Ohio from 32 to 46 inches per annum. Tennessee and Kentucky have from 46 to 56 inches per annum, the same as the north half of Mississippi, and the country near the Northern lakes, east of the Mississippi, from 24 to 36 inches per annum.

### HEALTH.

If the old adage that "health is wealth" be true, Mississippi may be considered an exceptionally opulent State. It is rich in the conditions of health, and the facts will demonstrate that it is one of the healthiest States in the Union. This subject is worthy of consideration here as vitally affecting the results of agriculture. An impres-

sion prevails in some places outside of the State that Mississippi is very unhealthy. How little foundation there is for this belief will be seen by an examination of the mortality tables of the United States census. It should be remembered in this connection, that the statistics of health in Mississippi include, of course, the entire population, white and colored, and that the death rate among the colored population is quite high, being 17.28 per thousand throughout the Southern States. It is suggested in the census that the difference in mortality between the white and the colored people in the Southern States is especially well marked, and is largely due to the relatively greater number of deaths among infants in the colored population. The following table of comparative statistics compiled from the census will be a sufficient answer to the assertion sometimes made that the State is unhealthy.

*Annual death rate for each thousand of population.*

Massachusetts.....	18.59
New York.....	17.30
Virginia.....	16.32
Indiana.....	15.77
Texas.....	15.53
Kansas.....	15.22
Pennsylvania.....	14.92
Illinois.....	14.60
Kentucky.....	14.39
Alabama.....	14.20
Georgia.....	13.97
Colorado.....	13.10
Mississippi.....	12.89

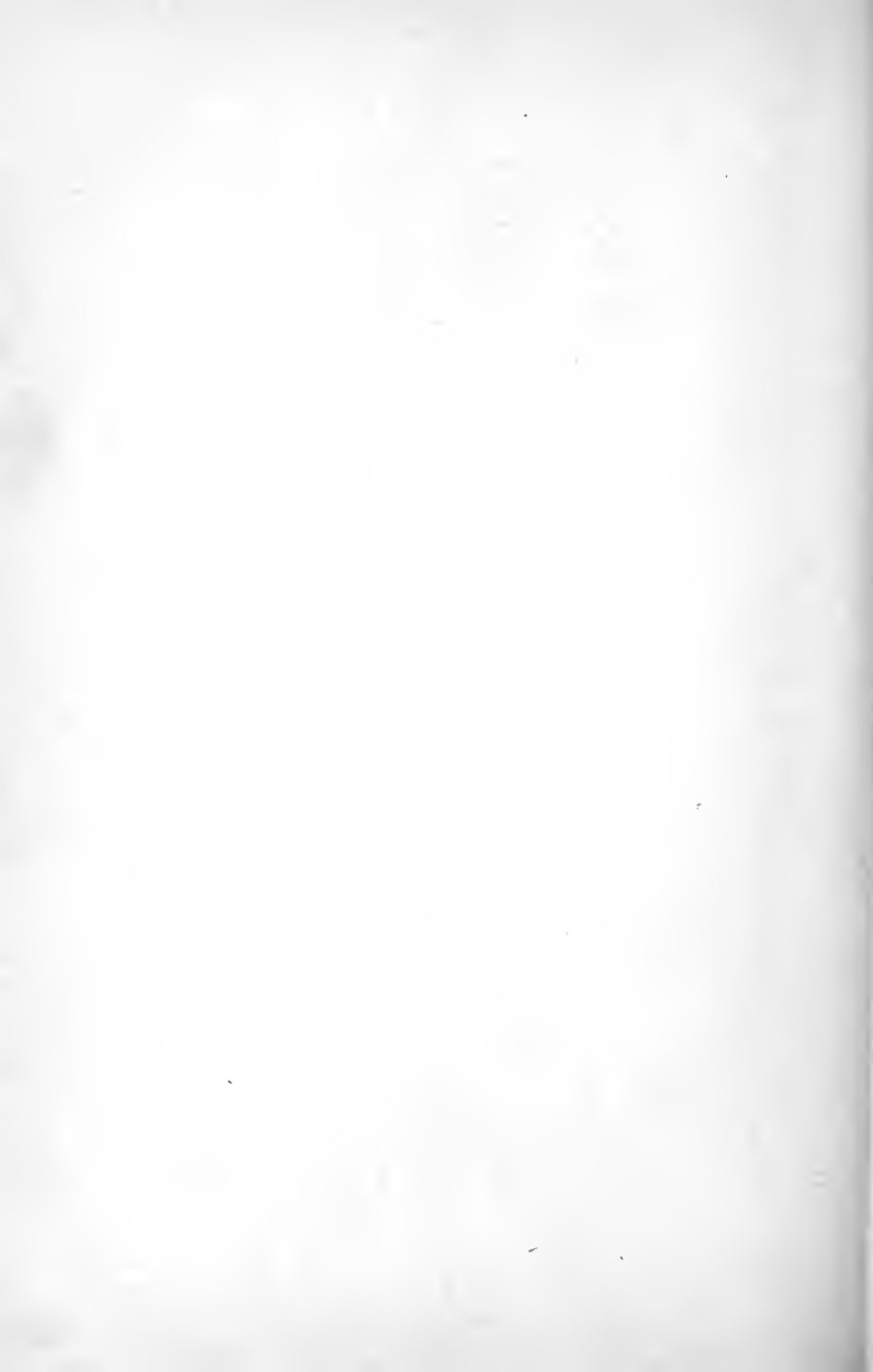
It can further be stated that cases of diphtheria seldom occur in Mississippi, and it is free from lung and throat diseases. Catarrh, another name for the first stages of consumption, the great scourge of the Northern States, never originates in Mississippi, and imported cases have always found relief, and in most cases a permanent cure, after a continuous residence here of one or two years. As to yellow fever, we have not had any in this State since 1878. The efficient quarantine at New Orleans and other Gulf ports renders it almost impossible for it ever to become epidemic again. It is a fact that a greater number of deaths occur from diphtheria in the State of Minnesota alone each year than die of yellow fever in the entire Southern States.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

As indicating the growth of diversified industries in the State, it may be mentioned that a very profitable and handsome business has



"WATER-MILLIONS."



been built up in places adjacent to the railroad lines in the production and shipment of fruits and vegetables to the larger cities. This new industry has been steadily growing for a number of years, until it now assumes proportions reaching into the thousands at a number of points in central and southern Mississippi, along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The acreage in fruits and vegetables is constantly being increased, and the industry, inaugurated by a few progressive minds, bids fair to spread and widen until it embraces all points accessible to markets, thereby becoming an important factor in the State's production. The success which has attended the efforts of those who have engaged in the business shows what may be accomplished when it increases sufficiently to obtain concessions from railroads in the matter of rates, rapid transportation and improved methods of handling. New markets will be opened up, a healthy rivalry will be established to produce the best results, and there will be a mutuality of interests prompting organization and co-operation in all things tending to promote and advance the industry. A direct result, and one already foreshadowed in the State, of the growth of the business and increased production, will be the establishment of canneries to utilize such stock as may be on hand at seasons when the markets are depressed to such an extent that it is no longer profitable to make shipments. This sometimes happens late in the season.

In the central and southern portions of the State fruit and vegetable production as a business has been found so profitable as to obtain a firm footing within the past few years. This part of the State possesses many advantages for successful fruit and vegetable growing, and is attracting the attention of market gardeners of the North and West. The winters are mild and short, and successive crops of large variety of vegetables can be raised during the year with outdoor culture. It is claimed that in the extreme southern portions of the State, with reasonable attention, green peas, lettuce, radishes, and a number of other vegetables can be raised every month in the year. The varieties of fruit which grow here successfully include species grown in more northern latitudes, as well as those which nearly approach the tropics.

The soil in South Mississippi is a sandy loam, while higher up it contains a great deal of lime, conditions considered favorable to profitable fruit and vegetable growing. The fig-tree and the vine bring the most satisfactory results with but slight attention. In the southern part of the State the fig, which bears regularly every year, matures its first crop in May, and the second and more abundant crop in June and July. It is of long life, and neither tree nor

fruit is subject to disease. The dry season, which usually occurs about the time of the maturity of the fig, renders the preserving and drying of it a labor of easy accomplishment. Peaches, pears, and apples do well, but difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a variety of the latter which will keep well during the winter. Oranges are quite extensively and successfully grown on the coast, and are considered equal in flavor to the Florida oranges. The Scuppernong grape is also largely grown on the coast, and to a less extent throughout the State. From it excellent wines are manufactured. The Concord, Catawba, and Martha grapes have found most favor. The vines are usually planted in February, and most of the varieties mature in June and July. Blackberries and dewberries are indigenous throughout the State, and grow luxuriantly in fields and woodlands. On fertile lands these fruits compare favorably, both in size and flavor, with the cultivated berries, and are no doubt susceptible of great improvement by cultivation.

Strawberries have attracted the most attention, and are considered the safest and most profitable crop. Plants put out in June yield a full crop the following spring, when kept clear of grass and weeds and well cultivated in the fall. They are easily cultivated, and boys and girls are generally employed to gather the crop. The first shipments from this State are usually made about the 15th of March in each year to Chicago, Ill., over the Illinois Central Railroad. There are hundreds of acres in strawberries near Madison Station, Madison County.

Crystal Springs, Copiah County, makes a larger shipment of fruits and vegetables than any other point in the State. Here the cotton fields have given way to fruit and vegetable farms, and those who have engaged in the new industry have done so with an energy and intelligence that have produced the highest results. Mr. S. H. Stackhouse, who has been largely instrumental in promoting the industry, says that the most profitable products are strawberries, cantaloupes and tomatoes.

In addition to the above, shipments are made from Canton, Hazlehurst, Brookhaven, and other points along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

## MISSISSIPPI AS A GRASS AND STOCK COUNTRY.

These subjects are so nearly related that they are best considered together. There can be no successful and profitable industry in stock raising unless there is ample pasturage the greater part of the year.







COL. W. S. LOVELL.

Good pasturage, an abundance of water, short, mild winters, and accessible markets, are the advantages Mississippi possesses for stock raising.

The farmers of the State have long waged an energetic warfare against grass, which they considered their most troublesome foe; they are now beginning to look upon this growth as their strongest ally, and with a new and proper appreciation of the immense value of this crop to the agricultural interests of the State. The warfare against "General Green," to use a popular plantation expression, of course necessarily continues in the cultivation of crops, but many are finding by experience that the profits on grass and stock often exceed those on the crops, and the disposition to engage in this new departure as a matter of business has increased greatly in the past few years in all sections of the State.

### CONIFERÆ.

*PINUS AUSTRALIS.* (Long-leaved Pine; Yellow Pine.)

The celebrated "yellow pine" of the coast region ranks first in value and importance among the forest trees of Mississippi. This valuable growth extends as far north as to about latitude  $32^{\circ} 30'$ . The porous, silicious soils of the coast region seem especially favorable to its full development. Upon the best pine lands it is no uncommon thing to see from twenty to thirty large trees upon an acre, and, as elsewhere stated, as many as seventy trees have been counted on an acre. The trees will average on many acres 20 inches in diameter, running straight up to 40 or 50 feet without a single knot or blemish, and with a height of 75 and 100 feet. The wood is strong, compact and durable, and is extensively used for ship building and car construction. The long timbers, suitable for ship building are much sought after, and bring high prices when exported to foreign ports. At Illinois Central shops, McComb City, the yellow pine is used for the frames of both passenger and freight cars, and for this purpose is unsurpassed. Large quantities are daily shipped North to various car shops. There are many large mills located in the district, new ones are constantly being established, and the exportation of lumber has become a great industry, affording employment to many persons, and bringing a large amount of money to the State annually. A number of short railroads and tramways have been constructed to forests from eight to fifteen miles distant from the lines of transportation. The products of the mills find access to markets from Mobile, Ala., Passagoula, Miss., Bay Saint Louis, Miss., New Orleans, La., via the Illinois Central Railroad. Im-

mense quantities, at remunerative prices, are thus shipped to Saint Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other points in the United States, and to various European and South American ports. The production of naval stores, of turpentine and rosin, is extensively carried on in the pine region, at points contiguous to transportation facilities. This industry is especially prominent in Clark and Wayne Counties. Many fine forests have been thus sacrificed to a single industry, but there is now greater care in boxing, so as not to destroy lumber trees and trees so small as to be injured in this manner. It is believed that the slabs, short ends, sawdust, and other waste-products of the mills will soon be utilized for manufacture of turpentine by direct distillation. While the product obtained in this way has been considered objectionable, it is believed that the process can be yet made practicable.

### EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Many are deterred from purchasing homes and settling in Mississippi, from the mistaken impression that has gone abroad that the people of our State pay little or no attention to the education of their children. Let the facts, taken from the report of the Hon. J. R. Preston, State Superintendent, on the subject of Education, speak for themselves :

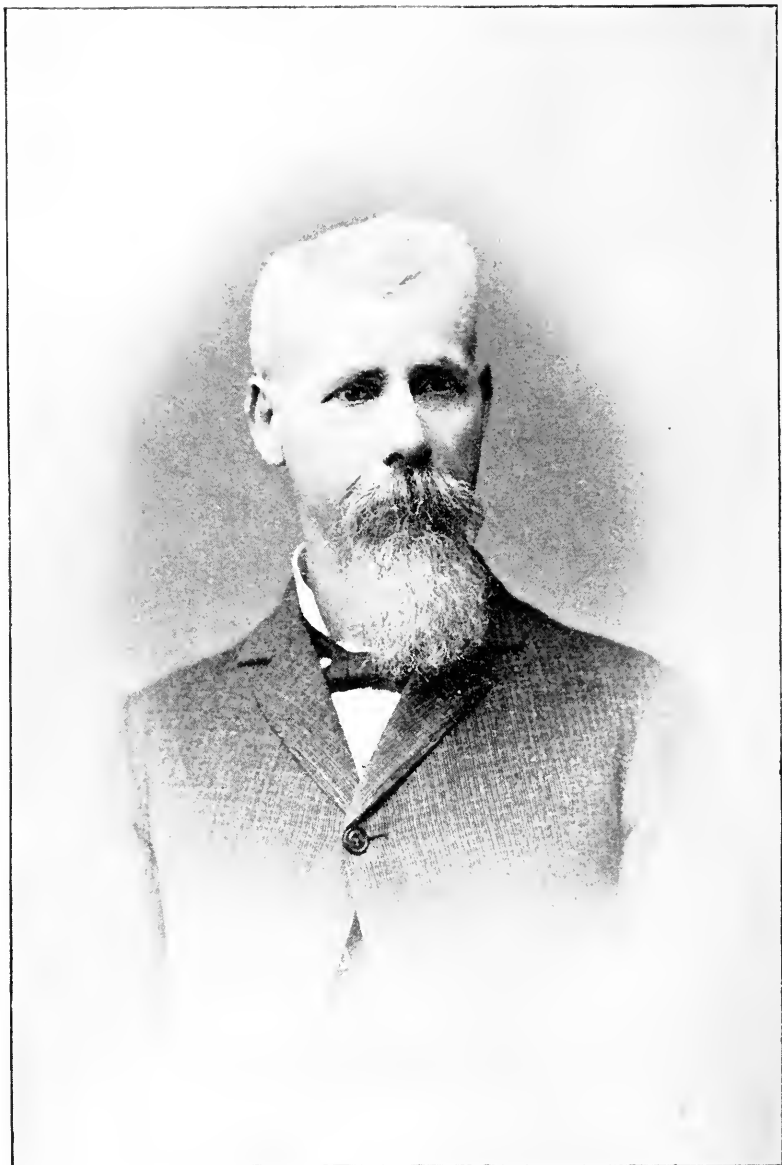
Public education has steadily advanced within the last decade. In 1887 there was an increase, as compared with 1877, of \$210,000 in the expenditures on public schools ; an increase of 1,612 teachers ; an increase of 35,000 children in schools ; an increase of seven days in the average length of the school term.

During this decade the State has established the A. and M. College, and the Industrial Institute and College (for girls). Over 700 pupils are enrolled and taught free of tuition in these two schools, while the attendance at the University and other State institutions has been on the steady increase. The State expends on public schools annually \$840,000, and \$110,000 on her colleges. Nearly every town of 2,000 has a system of graded schools, free of tuition, and maintained from 7 to 10 months per year.

The University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in Lafayette county, Mississippi, for white students. Tuition free to all except for the Law School, which requires a fee of \$50 to enter. The University is in a prosperous condition, with an annual attendance of over 300 students.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, for white students. Tuition free. Many of the pupils pay their board, in part, by working on the College farm. All the students are required to work, and learn farming practically.





HON. JOHN WALSH, ALDERMAN.

Average annual attendance about 300, supported almost entirely by the State.

An "Industrial Institute and College for the Education of White Girls in the Arts and Sciences," has been established at Columbus. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000 per year, and the city of Columbus donated school buildings and cash equivalent in value to ninety thousand dollars.

## PUBLIC LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI.

In the past two years, about 1,300,000 acres of land have been sold by the Commissioner of Lands. Most of the lands were purchased by parties from beyond the limits of the State.

During the same time, the Register of the United States Land Office, at Jackson, Mississippi, sold in our State about 1,000,000 acres of Government lands. These large sales of lands in Mississippi prove conclusively that capitalists have confidence in our State and in its prosperity.

By an act of Congress, approved May 16th, 1888, all United States lands are withdrawn from sale by cash purchase in Mississippi; the only way by which these lands can be obtained from the Government is under the Homestead laws, which provide that any citizen of the United States, who is over the age of twenty-one years, and who has not heretofore made a homestead under the law, has a right to enter 160 acres of land. He is required to move upon it within 6 months from date of filing application, and to reside on it for 5 years before he can acquire a title. There are State lands, of course, for sale.

## WARREN COUNTY.

### COUNTY SEAT AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

The Mississippi river flows along the western border and the Big Black river forms the southern and eastern boundary of the county. The Yazoo river runs through the northern and eastern part of the county.

On the rivers, the lands are level; high bluffs overhang the Mississippi river at Vicksburg, and the surface of the county back to the Big Black river is generally broken and hilly.

The soil is a rich brownish loam, intermixed with sea shells, and of great fertility. At one time these hills were densely covered with immense walnut trees, from which they derived the name of the "Walnut Hills."

About one-half the land open and the balance timbered with white,

red and black oak, poplar, ash, locust, elm, magnolia, and some walnut still standing. On the river bottoms, gum, cottonwood, and immense cypress brakes. Cotton, corn, sorghum, oats, all the grasses are grown, and make good crops. The bluff formation in this county seems to be the home of the pear and the grape. Other fruits do well, and all kinds of vegetables grow luxuriantly.

Society good ; church and school advantages abundant.

Pasturage very extensive, making a fine country for stock raising.

Settlers of industrious habits will receive a warm welcome in Warren county.

For further information apply to Hon. Geo. W. Carlisle, Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, Jackson, Miss.

### CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

We need population to develop our State. We will give settlers a hearty welcome. We want people of kindred races, that we may be homogeneous. We are all immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, in our favored country. We do not want the criminals and paupers from other states and countries ; but to industrious and reliable immigrants we offer good and cheap homes—invite them to locate and become the owners of their lands in fee simple forever. We want them to become citizens and have with us equal privileges and responsibilities. We want persons skilled in a great variety of agricultural, horticultural and manufacturing pursuits—in fact, in all the industries of life. We want, especially, capital to develop our unbounded resources. We want settlers who will bring along with them means and energy to enter upon business for themselves, to buy our cheap lands, become permanent residents, and help to build up the prosperity of our State. We want men who are willing to rely on their own energy, exertions and means, to make for themselves comfortable and beautiful homes. To such we say, come, and your reward will be sure.

### THE LUMBER WEALTH

of Mississippi is one of its most attractive and inviting features. Mr. Wm. T. Winn, of Coffeeville, Miss., in his exhaustive report of 1886 to the Treasury department, estimated the merchantable pine in Mississippi at 24,975,000,000 feet. Besides this, he notes, "there is an almost inexhaustable supply of cypress, ash, poplar, oak, hickory, and gum in the western portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi river and in the Yazoo Delta. The census shows that 58 per cent. of the land in the State is timber, which is



by far the best timber showing in the Union ;" and Major Jonas, in noting that the entire cut of lumber in this State in 1879 was 168,747,000 feet, also notes that "the exports from the port of Pascagoula alone in one week exceed two million feet a week, and this does not represent a sixth of the cut of the State, nor include any hardwood." You may remember that every foot of lumber used in the great Exposition Buildings in New Orleans came from our Sea-Coast Mills. The miles of wooden approaches to the great iron bridge at Cairo, were, I am informed, mostly shipped from our mills in Pike and Lincoln counties. In Hotel Riverview, at Kankakee, and in many of the great and handsome structures all through the Northwest, I was pleased to see our exquisitely grained pine so largely employed.

### THE HEALTH OF MISSISSIPPI

will compare favorably with that of any State in the Union—certainly with any State in the Southwest. The only drawback has been the occurrence of yellow-fever at long intervals, and then only when introduced from tropical regions; but the rigid quarantine regulations enforced by National and State authorities, will secure us immunity in that direction. I have examined many tabular statements of the benevolent insurance organization, and note that the Southwest is comparatively exempt from consumption and other diseases peculiar to other sections. The following official figures, from the census of 1880, gives the annual death rate per thousand in the States named:

Massachusetts.....	18.59	Illinois.....	14.60
New York.....	17.30	Kentucky.....	14.39
Virginia.....	16.32	Alabama.....	14.20
Indiana.....	15.77	Georgia.....	13.97
Texas.....	15.53	Colorado.....	13.10
Kansas.....	15.22	Mississippi.....	12.89
Pennsylvania.....	14.92		

Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, in a letter to "The Churchman," in 1884, thus speaks of the health of Mississippi :

"Its death rate is under thirteen in the thousand. Considering that half its population is colored, and that the colored death rate is half greater than the white in all the South, I suppose the ordinary white death rate in Mississippi is not above ten in the thousand, a little more than one-third the death rate of New York City.

"My own experience, and that of men who have come from the North to Mississippi, is that it is a rarely healthy climate and country, and that for delicate people, delicate in lungs or throat, with catarrhal or bronchial troubles, it is a home of health and com-

fort. And as to malaria, that is more to be dreaded in a week on the Hudson than in all our borders in a life-time.

"I can, from full knowledge and examinations, and with full responsibility, say that in summer or winter, in spring or fall, there need be no hesitation, on account of health, in coming to Mississippi, and that the delicate and non-rubust, are likely to find here just the balmy and temperate climate which will enable them to live and work with comparative ease."

In reference to the general

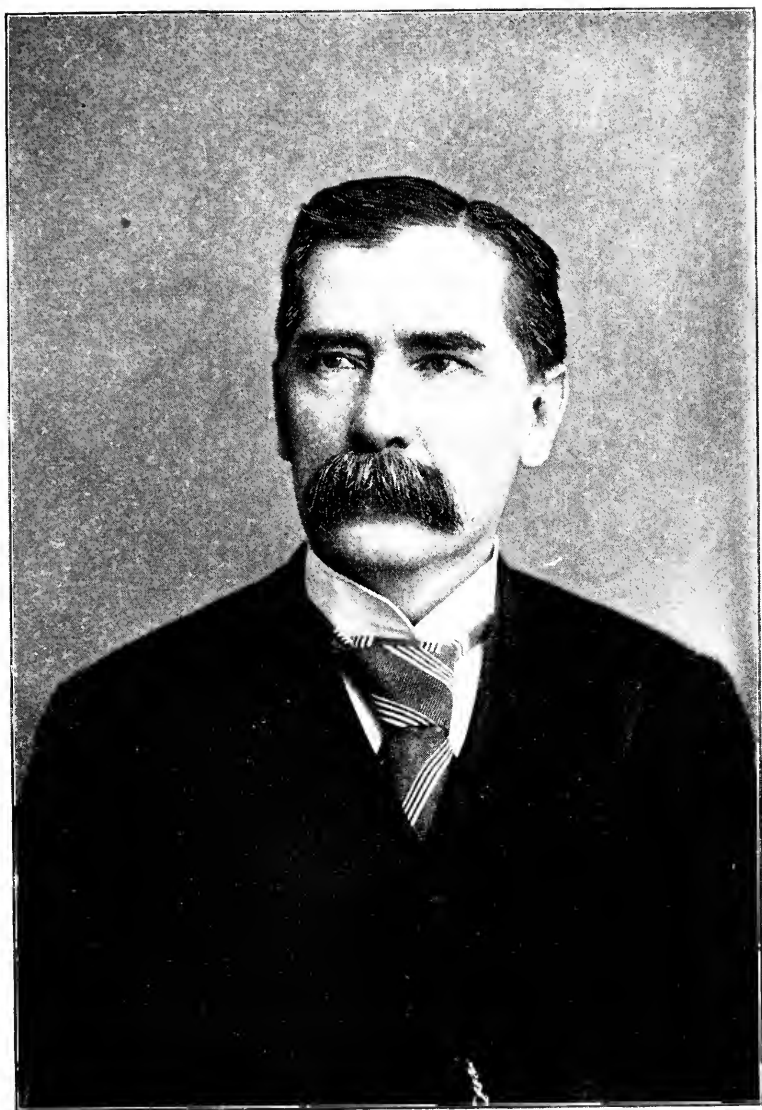
### FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE,

I am pleased to say that it is quite satisfactory, and that the outlook is most cheering.

On the 1st of January, 1888, the Treasurer reported the total debt of the State as \$3,752,904.01. Of this sum, \$2,407,657.34 is permanently loaned to the State—such as the Chickasaw School Fund, Seminary Fund, Agricultural Land Scrip, etc., on which the State pays annual interest—so that the payable debt, on the date named, was only \$1,345,246.67, and to provide for this and the support of the State Government an annual tax of 3 1-2 mills is levied.

Since 1876 every demand upon the State Treasury has been cashed on presentation, and but for the establishment of additional benevolent and educational institutions, increased appropriations for public schools, and the desire of Legislatures to keep the tax levy down to the lowest possible limit, there would not be an obligation against the State outstanding to-day. And our comparative freedom from debt is doubtless in a great measure due to that provision in our Constitution which says: "The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder to any corporation or association."

In 1875 the State held for taxes 5,000,000 acres of land; in 1885, only 500,000 acres, and much less at this date. On this point Auditor Stone, in his last biennial report, says: "During my incumbency the sale of lands to the State has been nominal, and in many counties where forfeitures have been largest heretofore there have been none at all. In fact, I can point to no circumstance which indicates so clearly the improved feeling of confidence in themselves and the giving of fixed value to the property of citizens as the fact that the people are holding to their lands and wish to acquire more at a constantly increasing cost."



T. MARSHALL MILLER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL. See page 190.



The mortgage lien and supply system, that kept the farmers of the State in such a slough of debt, is fast disappearing, and "pay as you go" will ere long be the rule among the tillers of the soil in Mississippi.

Ten years ago twenty reams of deed-in-trust blanks was about the amount I kept in stock for a season's demand. This year the orders received at THE CLARION-LEDGER office has not exceeded one ream. This improved condition of affairs must be ascribed mainly to a kind Providence in giving us fair seasons and good crops; but credit is also due to the teachings of the Grange, Farmers' Alliance and kindred organizations, whose cardinal tenet is, "keep out of debt."

### THE ASSESSED VALUATION

of realty for 1887 was \$90,270,135; of personalty, \$39,617,119. Total, \$129,887,254. This does not include about sixty millions of railroad property, the taxes on which are paid direct to the Auditor. If all the property was assessed at its full value, and if there was no exemptions, it is safe to say that the property value in Mississippi would be fully four hundred million dollars. It is estimated that the assessment valuation of 1889 will show an increase of thirty millions over 1888.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Mississippi is making steady progress in all departments of education. The details in this particular would be interesting, but would occupy too much space. The State appropriates annually for public schools the sum of \$300,000, besides providing for the University, the State Colleges and Normal Schools. The counties, cities and towns expend about \$700,000, so that the annual expenditure for public education exceeds one million dollars. The total attendance on the schools in 1887 was 270,744, and the teachers employed 6113—3421 white and 2692 colored. Good schools are now within the reach of every child in the State of Mississippi.

Our schools for higher education are the University at Oxford, which has a permanent endowment; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, near Starkville, maintained by the interest on agricultural land scrip and by State appropriations; the Industrial Institute and College for white girls, at Columbus, where nearly four hundred young ladies are in a regular attendance, and where they are trained in industrial pursuits, as printing, type-writing, stenography, paint-

ing, wood carving, designing, brasswork, needlework, housework, etc. In all these tuition is free, and board at actual cost. In addition to these are upwards of one thousand colleges, academies and high schools for the whites of both sexes in the State.

For the higher education of Colored youth, we have Alcorn University, Tougaloo University, the State Normal School at Holly Springs, and Jackson College. At Alcorn and Tougaloo, practical farming and stock-raising and the mechanic arts are taught.

I noticed during my recent visit to the Northwest that the public school buildings were among the largest and handsomest buildings in all the cities and towns through which we passed. This is becoming quite the fashion in Mississippi. During the past six years fully \$225,000 has been expended in the erection and equipment of school buildings in Aberdeen, Okolona, Starkville, West Point, Macon, Meridian, Oxford, Water Valley, Grenada, Sardis, Greenville, Vicksburg, Jackson, Hazelhurst, Wesson and other places.

### CITIES AND TOWNS.

Several of our cities and towns, in addition to the erection of handsome public school buildings provided electric lights, water-works and street railroads, and even cable and motor lines are seriously discussed.

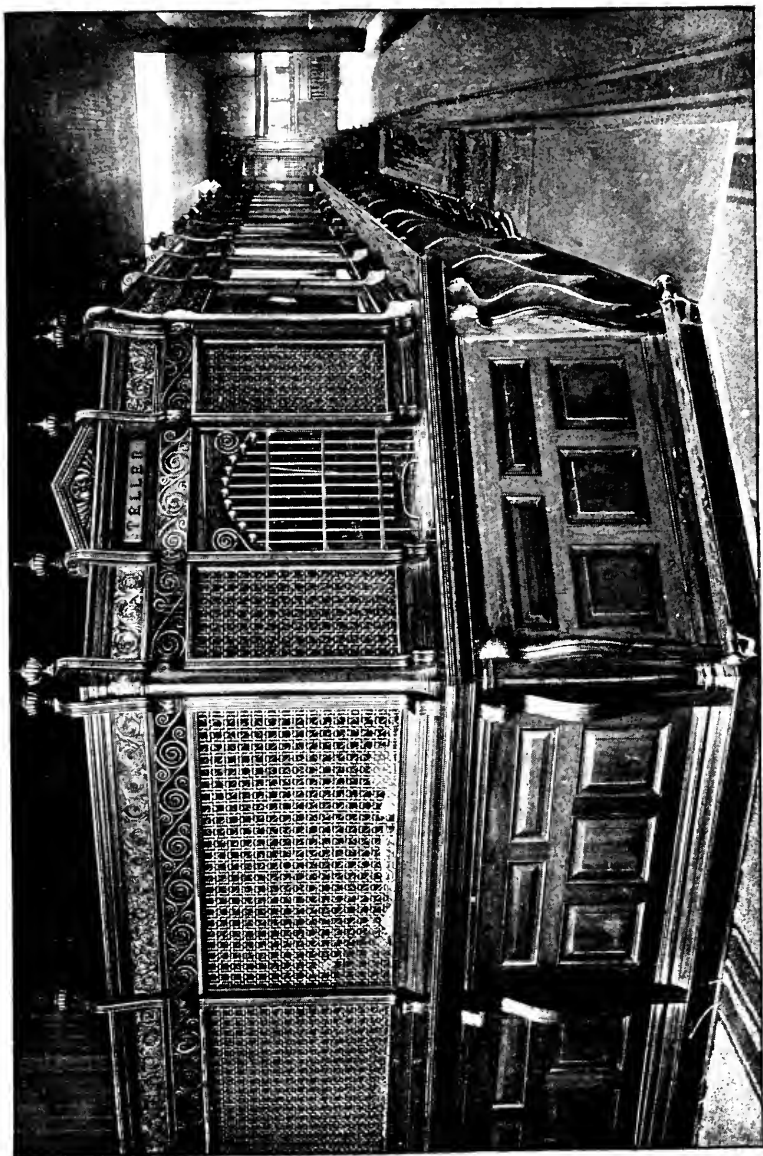
### THE RACES.

Well, it is sufficient to say that in Mississippi, the whites and blacks dwell together in perfect harmony, and will continue to do so. They understand the relation they sustain to each other. The colored people have their own schools, their own churches, their own benevolent organizations, many of them their own homes, and their own farms, and they have not only the good wishes of the white people in everything that tends to their elevation and prosperity, but our substantial encouragement and support.

In conclusion, I may say that the people of Mississippi are in better spirits and more hopeful of the future than at any time since the war. The spirit of progress and development permeates and animates all classes and all interests. We have a wholesome code of laws, faithfully and fearlessly administered, a well-officered State government, and educational, benevolent and charitable institutions worthy of any people in any age.

Yours very truly,

J. L. POWER.



OFFICE DELTA TRUST AND BANKING CO.





## HOW TO GET TO VICKSBURG.

The railway and steamboat facilities of Vicksburg are surpassed by few cities of its size in the South. Located on the Mississippi river nearly midway between Memphis and New Orleans, along whose broad bosom hundreds of swift steamboats are continually flying, it is easily reached from any of the river landings along the six hundred miles of its course. Among these are the Anchor Line running between New Orleans and St. Louis; the Yazoo and Tallahatchie Line heading all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers; the Vicksburg and Greenville Packet line to Greenville; the Vicksburg and Natchez line to the latter city, and the Sunflower line to all points on the Sunflower river as far as navigation permits. The rates of fare between Vicksburg and the principal river points are as follows:

To St. Louis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15
Cairo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Memphis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
New Orleans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Baton Rouge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Natchez,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

## THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

between New Orleans Shreveport and Cincinnati and all northern points, runs directly through Vicksburg and afford a quick and reliable passage. West bound trains arrive at 11.25 a. m., (having left Cincinnati at 7.55 the preceding day) and depart at 11.50 a. m. Trains bound east and north arrive at 5 p. m. and depart for Cincinnati at 5.30 p. m. There is one train daily each way. Local freight trains over this route carry passengers between Vicksburg and Meridian, but have no coaches attached.

The Louisville New Orleans and Texas Railway, known as the *Mississippi Valley Road* operates one through passenger train each way daily between Memphis and New Orleans. These train meet at Vicksburg. The west bound train which leaves New Orleans at 5 p. m. arrives at Vicksburg at 12.45 a. m., and leaves for Memphis at 1 a. m. The south bound train arrives at 1 a. m., and leaves for New Orleans at 1.15 a. m. There is also a day-light train which, leaving Memphis at 10.15 a. m., reaches here at 7.50 p. m. while the train which leaves New Orleans at 3.50 p. m. arrives at Vicksburg at 7.10 a. m. and reaches Memphis at 4.45 p. m. Similar trains leave New Orleans at 7.55 a. m. reaching Vicksburg at

6. p. m., and leaving Vicksburg at 5.55 p. m. reach New Orleans at 8. a. m. reach New Orleans at 5.55 p. m. These daylight trains afford the traveler an excellent opportunity to see the sugar cane and rice fields of Louisiana and the finest cotton fields in Mississippi, lying between Memphis and Vicksburg in the celebrated Yazoo-Mississippi Delta.

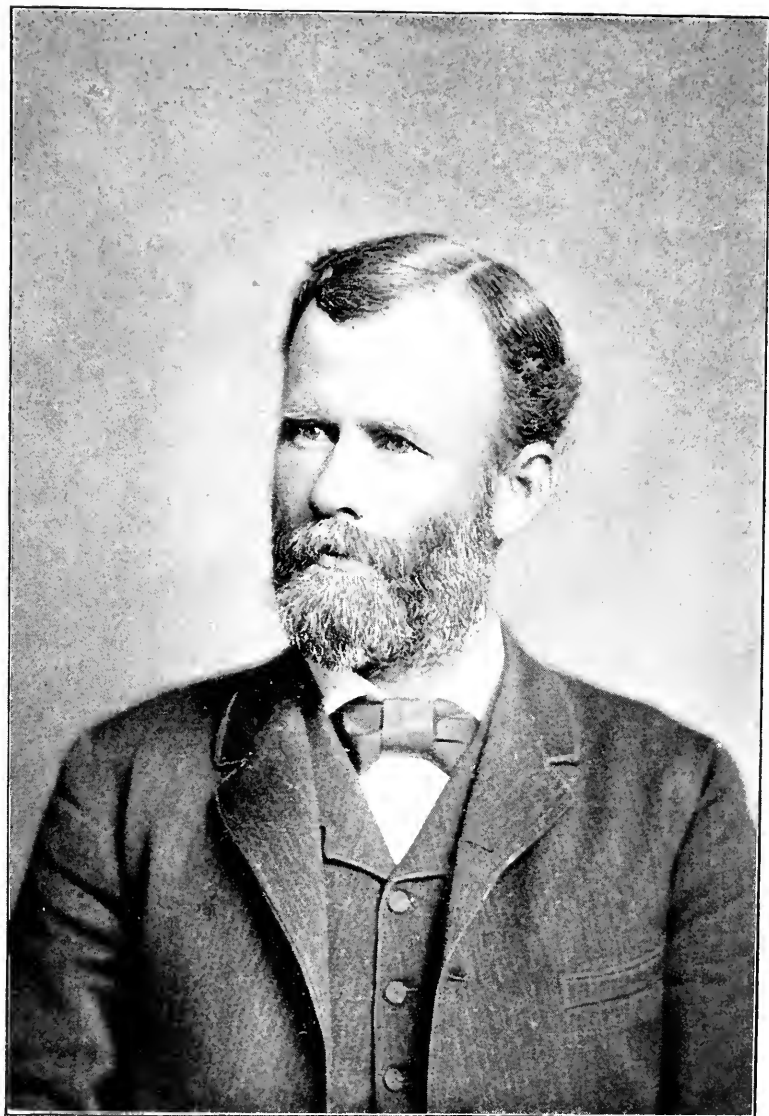
## HOW FAR IS IT?

### DISTANCES TO VICKSBURG FROM LEADING POINTS.

The following table, which shows the exact number of miles to Vicksburg from all leading points in the United States, is compiled from the latest "Official Table of Distances," issued by the Government; the distances in all cases being the number of miles over the "shortest usually traveled route."

VICKSBURG TO	MILES.	VICKSBURG TO	MILES.
Aberdeen, Miss.....	210	Grand Junction, Tenn.....	225
Abilene, Tex.....	551	Greenville, Miss.....	92
Arkansas City, Ark.....	103	Greenwood, Miss.....	164
Artesia, Miss.....	185	Grenada, Miss.....	155
Atlanta, Ga.....	459	Hazlehurst, Miss.....	78
Austin, Tex.....	496	Helena, Ark.....	172
Bayou Goula, La.....	164	Hernando, Miss.....	233
Bayou Sara, La.....	214	Holly Springs, Miss.....	230
Baton Rouge, La.....	146	Homer, La.....	144
Birmingham, Fla.....	292	Jackson, Tenn.....	302
Boston, Mass.....	1,512	Jefferson, Tex.....	227
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,146	Johnsonville, Miss.....	98
Canton, Miss.....	67	Kosciusko, Miss.....	123
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	719	Lake Providence, La.....	67
Chicago, Ill.....	748	Lampasas, Tex.....	541
Cleveland, Ohio.....	963	Lexington, Miss.....	115
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	435	Longview, Tex.....	234
Coffeeville, Miss.....	171	Louisville, Ky.....	609
Columbia, La.....	150	McKenzie, Tenn.....	333
Columbus, Ky.....	355	McKinney, Tex.....	365
Columbus, Miss.....	199	Marshall, Tex.....	211
Corinth, Miss.....	296	Martin, Miss.....	39
Dallas, La.....	31	Milan, Tenn.....	325
Delhi, La.....	38	Milwaukee, Wis.....	833
Durant, Miss.....	102	Mineola, Tex.....	280
Fayette, Miss.....	51	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1,094
Floyd, La.....	60	Monroe, La.....	75
Fulton, Ky.....	341	Moscow, Tenn.....	259
Gatesville, Tex.....	456	Muldon, Miss.....	202
Girard, La.....	57	Natchez, Miss.....	77
Grand Gulf, Miss.....	36	New Arcadia, La.....	123





G. G. PEGRAM.

VICKSBURG TO	MILES.	VICKSBURG TO	MILES.
Nortonville, Ky. . . . .	461	Somerville, Tenn. . . . .	272
New York, N. Y. . . . .	1,282	St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	1,084
Ouchita City, La. . . . .	106	Starkville, Miss. . . . .	174
Oxford, Miss. . . . .	201	Stoneville, Miss. . . . .	83
Paducah, Ky. . . . .	386	Temple, Tex. . . . .	485
Palestine, Tex. . . . .	315	Toyah, Tex. . . . .	811
Port Gibson, Miss. . . . .	29	Vienna, La. . . . .	108
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	1,191	Vincennes, Ind. . . . .	534
Port Hudson, La. . . . .	136	Waco, Tex. . . . .	409
Portland, Me. . . . .	1,620	Washington, D. C. . . . .	1,054
Portland, Ore. . . . .	2,604	West Point, Miss. . . . .	192
Port Union, La. . . . .	98	West Point, N. Y. . . . .	1,334
Red River Landing, La. . . . .	197	Wheeling, W. Va. . . . .	981
Richmond, Va. . . . .	1,005	White River, Mouth of, Ark. . . . .	219
Rodney, Miss. . . . .	62	Wichita Falls, Tex. . . . .	504
Saint Joseph, La. . . . .	58	Wilmington, Del. . . . .	1,164
San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	2,291	Wilmington, N. C. . . . .	902
Sardis, Miss. . . . .	205	Winona, Miss. . . . .	132
St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	526	Woodville, Miss. . . . .	117
Senatobia, Miss. . . . .	218	Worcester, Mass. . . . .	1,475
Shreveport, La. . . . .	172	Yazoo City, Miss. . . . .	86

## BLUE AND GRAY ASSOCIATION

VICKSBURG, MISS.,

COL. C. C. FLOWEREE, Prest.

Quite recently the citizens of Vicksburg organized the "Blue and Gray Association" for the purpose of having a grand re-union of ex-soldiers of both armies at historic Vicksburg from May 25th to 30th, 1890, similar to the re-unions held at Gettysburg, Pa., Chattanooga, Tenn, Evansville, Ind., and other places. This association and its object is heartily endorsed by the citizens of Vicksburg and throughout the State, and officially endorsed by the City Council and State officials.

Vicksburg Post, No. 7, G. A. R., and the Vicksburg Camp of Confederate Veterans' invitation to visit Vicksburg during the Re-union has been officially accepted by the Grand Army of the Republic at their annual encampment held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in September, 1889, also endorsed by the Confederate Veterans, of which Governor Gordon, of Georgia, is commander.

The officers of the "Blue and Gray Association" are President, Colonel C. C. Floweree; Vice-President, Hon. R. F. Beck, Mayor of Vicksburg; Secretary, E. A. Guilbert; Treasurer, P. M. Harding; Directors, Colonel C. C. Floweree, of Floweree Ice Co; Captain T.

M. Smedes, President Vicksburg Wharf & Land Co. ; Lee Richardson, Sr., President Delta Trust & Banking Co. ; Captain E. C. Carroll, Superintendant Anchor Line Steamer Co. ; J. Hirsh, Attorney-at-Law ; Hon. R. F. Beck, Capt. T. D. Godman, Superintendent U. S. National Cemetery ; Hon. M. Marshall, Attorney-at-Law ; Capt. C. Kette, merchant ; J. P. Roach, President First National Bank.

Col. C. C. Flowerree, the president of the Association, was a gallant officer during the late war, serving as a colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia, U. S. A. The other gentlemen of the Board of Directors are capable and efficient, and it goes without saying that the movement will be a grand success.

The soldier of 1861-65 would to-day be unable to recognize the South of 1890 as a whole, any more than the besiegers of Vicksburg thought that the ruins could be replaced with great business houses, elegant churches, modern school-houses, hotels, opera-house, beautiful homes, and all else that goes to make up the thriving, busy city that they will see during this visit. Gettysburg and Vicksburg decided on the same day the fate of the Confederate War. With the retreat from Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg commenced the ebb-tide of the fortunes of the Confederacy. Though many gallant battles were fought and glorious victories won between the fourth of July, 1863, and April, 1865, it is plain that Vicksburg and Gettysburg practically settled the issue, that our American States should form one great nation.

The spirit that prompts this celebration is worthy of the brave soldiers of both armies, The Vicksburg veterans who ask their late foes to visit the scene of their own defeat, do not do so in a spirit of humility. Their defense of the cannon-crowned and blood stained hills that surround their noted city will live forever in history and brighten the imperishable pages of fame.

The fierce assaults of Grant's army on those heights and battlements were some of the gallant deeds of the Federal Army, and the 17,000 Federal dead that lie buried in the National Cemetery at Vicksburg are mute evidence of the carnage and valor that reddened or immortalized the battlefields around this beleaguered city.

The disposition to have the veterans of both armies meet as a common brotherhood in honoring their dead, is noble and patriotic. If the "Blue and Gray" Association, of Vicksburg, receive a response in the same spirit that they offer their invitation, they will have the grandest Re-union ever held in this country.

Inquiries addressed to the "Blue and Gray" Association, Vicksburg, Miss., will receive prompt attention.

The following poem is the production of Hon. J. M. Gibson, District Attorney for the District composed of Warren, Adams and Sharkey Counties, State of Mississippi :

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

---

He sleeps, the gallant young cadet  
Who, sword in hand, led on the fight  
Where Aztec and Castilian met  
Our chivalry on plain and height ;  
Where sea-born breezes come and go  
From wild waves telling of the wreck  
Of ruined towns of Mexico  
And blood bestained Chepultepec !

He sleeps, the chieftain brave and grand  
Whose voice awakened near and far,  
Through all our seas—in all our land,  
The thundering notes of deadly war—  
A weary, fratricidal strife,  
Where freedom wept to see her fane  
Grow crimson from the tide of life  
And bleeding bodies of the slain !

He sleeps, the chieftain proud, who led  
His bannered warriors of the free  
Where high our hill tops rear their head  
Guarding the river to the sea ;  
And where his grim war eagles beat  
The smoking zephyrs in their glee,  
We heard them in our sad defeat  
Scream out his splendid victory !

He sleeps, who bade the Southrons yield,  
And turned their desperate valor back  
At Chattanooga's rugged field  
And Appomattox's dreary track.  
The victor calm, and good as great,  
Who, when the battle cry was done,  
They did not mock the vanquished's fate—  
Honored, not crushed our proudest son !

He sleeps. Oh, let the warrior rest ;  
 His fame with death will but increase ;  
 God takes the bravest, purest, best—  
 Death whispered him, "Let us have peace !"   
 And his kind, noble soul has gone,  
 To those fair isles beyond the clouds,  
 From dreamless eyes, cheeks pale and wan,  
 And form composed in funeral shouds !

So let the warrior chieftain sleep,  
 While we do honor at his grave.  
 And South and North his memory keep  
 And hallowed be this greatest brave ;  
 For him no more of sounding drums :  
 For him no more of battle's fears,  
 But, lo ! a nation sadly comes  
 To kiss his coffin through its tears !

## SOME LOUISIANA LANDS.

### WHERE THEY ARE.

The territory embraced by the four Louisiana parishes, of East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, lying along the bank of the Mississippi River, with the State of Arkansas on the north, Red River on the South and Bayou Macon and Tensas and Black rivers on the west, for fertility and productiveness of soil and mildness of climate is probably unexcelled by any spot on the Earth's surface.

### GEOGRAPHICAL.

The country is level and is finely drained by a natural system of bayous, lakes and rivers which teem with fish and fowl.

### SOIL.

The soil is a rich and inexhaustless alluvium, varying from the generous sandy loam of Lake and Bayou fronts, to the "buckshot" of palmetto and open swamp land. The soil is easy to till and is warm and early.

### FOREST.

The original forest is composed mainly of oak, gum, ash, black





HON. J. M. GIBSON. See page 265.



and honey locust, sassafras, pecan, hickory, persimmon, the valuable cypress, cottonwood, willow and various others indicative of a generous soil.

#### PRODUCTS.

The products of the soil are various and abundant, but cotton is dominant. Peas, peanuts, vegetables of all kinds, fruits, berries, sorghum, sugar cane, hay, corn, oats and grain of nearly every sort can be produced in great abundance and made highly remunerative.

#### INDUSTRIES.

Any industry, such as bee raising, poultry, dairy products, stock-raising, blacksmithing, wagon-making and mending, lumber and sawmilling and wood factories of all kinds can be profitably pursued if operated intelligently.

#### FERTILITY.

The fertility of the land is practically inexhaustible ; lands that have been in constant cultivation for forty years without fertilization now produce easily a bale of cotton or forty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre.

#### FISH AND GAME.

The lakes and bayous teem with trout, bass, carp, cat-fish and various other members of the finny tribe, and are also the resort in the proper season of ducks, geese and other water fowls. The forest abounds with squirrels, hares, the opossum, raccoons, wild turkeys, the deer and the bear ; the partridge is becoming more abundant each year.

#### EXTENT AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

The territory embraced in the four parishes mentioned is known as the Fifth Louisiana Levee District ; it embraces nearly 1,500,000 acres of land, and is populated by about 80,000 souls. Among the chief towns or villages are Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, Tallulah, Delta, Newellton, St. Joseph, Waterproof and Vidalia. The system of levees in vogue renders the country secure from disaster by overflows, the only drawback that ever existed. Schools are good and are increasing and growing better day by day. This country is literally the "poor man's paradise." Good, cheap homes are within the reach of all, and immigrants will meet with a cordial welcome,

There is room for thousands of energetic men not afraid to work, and their families, and the country needs them.

#### RAILROADS AND WATER COURSES.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad runs across Madison Parish, the middle of the district. The New Orleans, Natchez & Fort Scott Railroad, now under active construction, will diagonally cross Concordia Parish, and the Mississippi Valley Railroad, which is expected to be built at an early day, will transverse the four parishes. These roads, with the Macon Bayou, Tensas and Black Rivers, will give cheap and speedy transportation for freights and labor. River freights are now cheap and reliable, and ready markets for all products are found in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, Natchez, and Vicksburg.

#### HEALTH.

The country is healthy : its death rate, as shown by statistics, is smaller than that of almost any other section of country in America, for such diseases as typhoid fever, pneumonia, consumption, diphtheria and other of the more deadly diseases are almost entirely unknown. The water is good, pure and healthy, whether taken from lakes, cisterns or wells.

#### STOCK RAISING.

For stock raising this section is unequalled ; the finest and fattest cattle can be raised at small outlay and with but little attention. Mules and horses also do well, and many planters are now engaged in raising them.

#### CHEAP LANDS AND WHY.

Lands are cheaper now than they will ever be again ; the stimulus in railroad building now existing in Louisiana is giving the State a "boom" that will send its land values away up. The Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District own about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land which they are now preparing to put on the market at cheap rates and in quantities to suit purchasers, from forty acres to thousands. Much of this land has once been in cultivation and has sold for one hundred dollars, or more, an acre, but was abandoned by the owners because of disaster and debt following the war between the States. The Board of Commissioners will offer this land at cheap rates and in desired quantities.

## DO YOU WANT A HOME?

If you want a cheap home under mild and genial skies, with the finest land in the world, practically inexhaustible in its fertility—having an alluvial depth of one hundred feet—drained by nature's self by a continuous line of lakes, bayous and rivers, where you can raise cotton, hay and almost any vegetable, fruit or cereal, where stock winter themselves and keep fat the year round in the wood and cane pastures, and where the best wood and lumber is at your hand—come to the Fifth Louisiana Levee District.

## COME OR WRITE.

The Board of Commissioners has its office at Tallulah, La., and all inquiries by mail or in person will be given prompt and careful attention. Maps of the entire district are in its office, and every attention and facility toward locating and examining lands will be given those contemplating purchase. Come to the country and look at it; the trip won't cost much and the opportunity of a lifetime is seeking you.



# Streets and Avenues.

THE general direction of the streets of Vicksburg follows the course of the river, which is practically from north to south, and from the river to the city limits, west to east. Though the bearings are not magnetic, the following list of streets and avenues, gives their beginning and terminus, as well as their general direction :

## VICKSBURG STREET DIRECTORY.

- Adams—from South st. north to Yazoo rd.  
Baum—from Cherry, east to city limits.  
Bay—from Olive, east to Court.  
Beck—from River, east to Mulberry.  
Belmont—from Washington, east to Cherry.  
Benton—from River, east to Yazoo rd.  
Bowmar Ave.—from Warrenton rd. east to Hall's Ferry rd.  
Bowmar St.—from Harris, south to Meadow Ave.  
Bridge—from Washington, east to Compromise.  
Castle—from Bridge, north to South Madison.  
Catharine—from Glass Bayou, east to city limits.  
Chambers—from Cherry, east to city limits.  
Cherry—north and south from limits to limits.  
China—from River, east to city limits.  
Clay—from River, east to city limits.  
Commons—from South, north to China.  
Compromise—from South, south to V. & M Ry.  
Court—from V. & M Ry. east to Magnolia.  
Crawford—from River, east to city limits.  
Dabney Ave.—from River, east to Warrenton rd.  
Davis—from Dabney Ave. south to Mattingly.  
Danison—from Adams, east to Jackson rd.  
Depot—from River, east to Washington.  
Dewitt—from Letitia, east to Hall's Ferry rd.  
Dorsey—from Fair, south to Dabney Ave.  
Drummond—from Harris, south to city limits.  
East—from Cherry, east to city limits.  
Elm—from Court, east to city limits.  
Fair—from River, east to Washington.  
Farmer—from South, north to city limits.  
Fayette—from Cherry, east to city limits.  
Finney—from Letitia, east to Hall's Ferry rd.  
First East—from River, east to city limits.  
First North—from South, north to Jackson rd.  
Fisher—from River, east to Yazoo rd.  
Front—on river front, from Henry to China.  
Great—from South, s. e. to Harrison.  
Grove—from River, east to city limits.  
Hall's Ferry Rd.—from Harris, south to city limits.  
Harris—from Washington, east to Hall's Ferry rd.  
Harrison—from Cherry, east to city limits.  
Henry—from River, east to Washington.  
Holly—from Cherry, east to Olive.  
Jackson—from River, east to city limits.  
Jefferson—from Adams, east to city limits.  
Johnston—from River, east to Warrenton rd.  
Klein—from Pearl, east to Washington.  
Kuhn—from Fair, east to Washington.  
Lake—from Magnolia Ave., south to Meadow Ave.  
Lee—from River, east to Security.  
Letitia—from Cherry, south to city limits.  
Lincoln Ave.—from Letitia, east to Hall's Ferry rd.  
Lind—from Jackson rd., north to Merritt.  
Locust—from South, north to city limits.  
Madison—from Adams, east to city limits.  
Magnolia—from Cherry, east to city limits.  
Magnolia Ave.—from Washington, east to Letitia.  
Main—from River, east to city limits.  
Marshall—from Harris, south to Meadow ave.  
Martha—from Harrison, south to V. & M. Ry.  
Martin—from River, east to Warrenton rd.  
Mattingly—from River, east to city limits.  
Meadow—from Washington, s. e. to city limits.  
Mill—from Mulberry, east to Washington.  
Miller—from the river, east to Yazoo rd.  
Monroe—from Bridge, north to Glass Bayou.  
Mulberry—from Grove, south to city limits.  
Oakland—from Court, east to city limits.  
Olive—from Holly, s. e. to Bay.  
Open Woods—from intersection Adams and Jackson, n. e. to city limits.

Parham—from Glass Bayou, east to city limits.

Pearl—from South, to city limits.

Pegram—from Fair, south to Dabney ave.

Pine—from Olive, east to Court.

Pittman Ave.—from River, east to Warrenton rd.

Poplar—from Jackson rd., north to Glass Bayou.

Randolph—from Cherry, east to Jackson rd.

Reading—from River, east to Warrenton rd.

Rigby—from River, east to Warrenton rd.

Second North—from South, north to Davison.

Security—from Lee, south to city limits.

Short—from Mattingly, south to city limits.

Smedes—from River, east to Warrenton.

South—from River, east to Howard.

South Madison—from Levee, east to Compromise.

Speed—from Water, east to Hall's Ferry rd.

Third North—from China, north to Davison.

Veto—from Pearl, east to Compromise.

Vick—from Harrison, s. e. to V. & M. Ry.

Walnut—from Glass Bayou, south to Magnolia Ave.

Warrenton Rd.—from Speed, south to city limits.

Washington—from Speed, north to city limits.

Water—from Grove, south to city limits.

West—from South, north to China.

Williams—from Dabney ave., south to city limits.

Williams—from River, east to Washington.

Yazoo Rd.—from Cherry, n. e. to city limits.

Yerger—from Dewitt, south to city limits.







VIEW IN SPEED'S ADDITION.

(SHOWING RESIDENCES OF BERKLEY GREEN, T. R. FOSTER, C. E. WRIGHT, HORACE MARSHALL, O. S. ROBBINS, JNO. YOUNG,  
 GEO. HACKETT, HENRY MOORE, CAPT. W. S. PHILLIPS, R. S. BARBER AND OTHERS. DISTRICT ENGINEER'S OFFICE.)

For Historic Views of the City of Vicksburg, Battle Fields, National Cemetery  
and others, also for

VICKSBURG SOUVENIR ALBUM

— AND —

THE GUIDE TO VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

— GO TO —

CLARKE & Co.,

106 S. WASHINGTON STREET,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Pianos and Organs, Sheet Music, ※

※ Musical Instruments,

Wall Paper, Picture Frames, Window Shades,

Toys and Fancy Goods.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

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SEND FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICES.

# O'Keefe, Gulde & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furnish-  
ings, Carpets, Mattings, Shades.



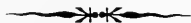
**Leaders of Fine Goods & Low Prices.**

In Soliciting Public Patronage, we guarantee every  
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**Mail Orders Promptly Executed.**



Samples mailed on application.

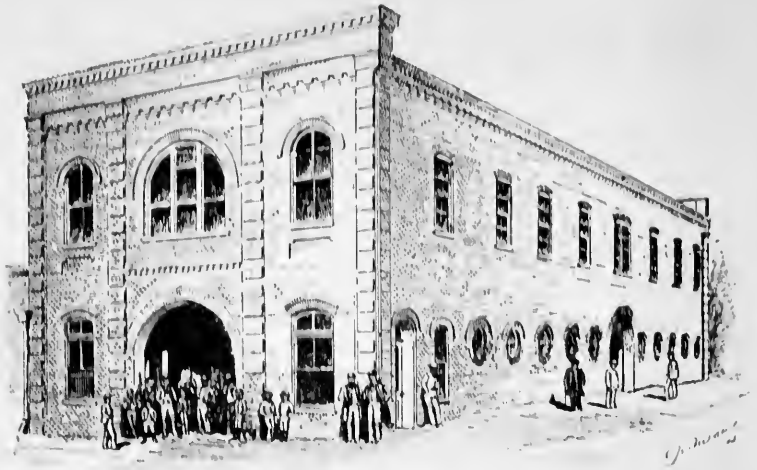


O'KEEFE, GULDE & CO.,

112 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.,

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**





**N. J. Bazsinsky,**  
(Chancery Clerk.)

**Seymour Bazsinsky,**

**Sam. Bazsinsky.**

**BAZSINSKY BROS.,**  
**VICKSBURG.**

**Livery, Feed and Sale Stables,**

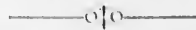
**AND VICKSBURG R. R. TRANSFER CO.**

Baggage Checked to all Points.

Orders taken in Office for anything in our line

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Mules and Horses constantly on hand, and for Sale on Reasonable Terms. Consignments of stock Solicited. Elegant Carriages for Private and Wedding Parties and Funerals furnished on short notice. Careful and Experienced drivers. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Give us a call and we will endeavour to please you.



**Stables cor. Walnut and China Streets.**

**Telephone, No. 85.**

**Open Day and Night.**

# The Daily Commercial Herald.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL HERALD, PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, AT NO. 100 N. 3RD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRICE 5 CENTS

**Southwestern Bank & Co.**

West End Building

**TWO STORES**

400 N. 3RD ST.

**BRIDGES BUILDING**

Corner Washington and Market Sts.

St. Louis, Mo.

**January 10, '00**

Editorial and Correspondence for the Day

and Business Reports for the Day and for the Week

**ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY**

**CHAS. ISAACS**

Suits and Appropriate Furnishings

**FOR THE HOLIDAYS**

By attending to the

of the customer

and the highest quality

of the material

of the work

of the service

of the price

of the result

of the satisfaction

of the customer

of the business

of the community

of the world

of the future

of the past

of the present

of the day

of the night

of the year

of the century

of the millennium

of the universe

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of the galaxy

of the universe

of the world

**CLARK & CO.**

**CLOAKS WHIPS!**

**DOWN THEY COME!**

I WAS YOUR FAVORITE BUT I WAS WORN

**PROOF POSITIVE**

That's the reason

**CLOAKS**

at \$10.00

**WEAVERS THEY MUST GO**

At the same time

**CLARK & CO.**

**Happy New Year**

at \$10.00



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Business at the corner

**FULTON M. MOORE**

Wholesale and Retail

**Fur and Trimmings, Hosiery,**

**Woolen Goods, and all the latest**

**and the latest in the line of**

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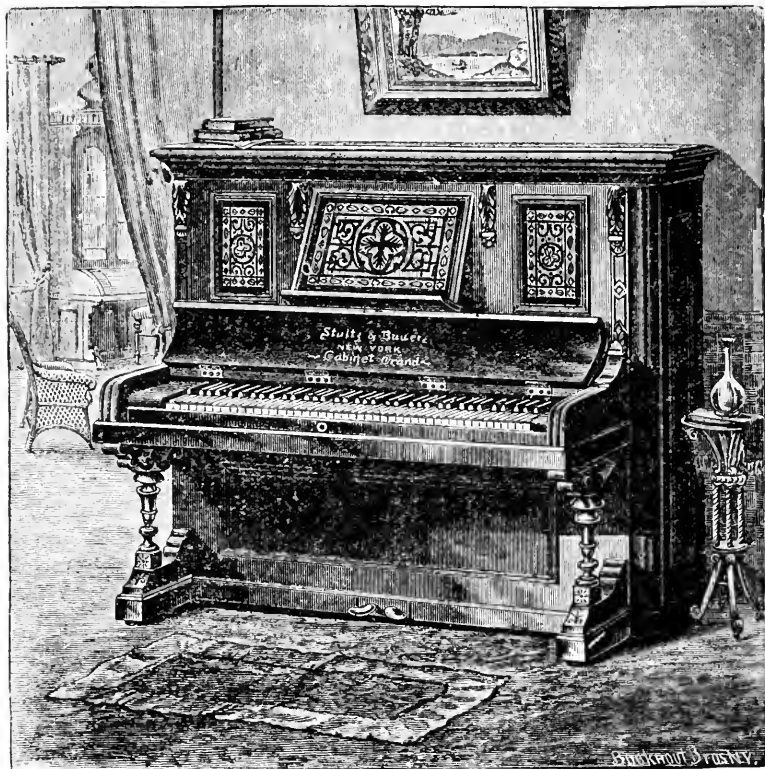
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# STULTZ & BAUER,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
FIRST CLASS PIANOS,

Factory and Warerooms, 338 and 340 East 31st St.

—NEW YORK CITY.—



**Robert Ernst,**  
Sole Agent for the State of Mississippi,  
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CIDER MILLS, CUTTING BOXES,

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"SANITAS" SCHOOL DESKS.

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Special Catalogues Mailed on Application.

# METROPOLITAN LIVERY STABLES.

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M. H. PEINE, - - Proprietor.

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*Livery and Sale Stables.*

Horses boarded by the Day, Week, or Month.

Large Pens for Mules.

First-class Riding and Driving Horses.

Hacks for Hire Day and Night.

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MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

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An experience of a quarter of a century justifies the assertion that all business entrusted to this well-known and popular stable will be attended to in an entirely satisfactory manner.

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JULIUS M. KLEIN & BRO.,  
**Fire, Marine, Life & Accident Insurance,**

*Office No. 102½ Washington St., over Vicksburg Bank,*

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Crescent Insurance Co. of  
New Orleans,  
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Ins. Co. England,

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**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,**  
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OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

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M'FG'RS OF  
**ARCHITECTURAL**  
CAST & WROUGHT  
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FENCING · CRESTING · BRASS  
& WIRE COUNTER RAILINGS

**BRASS IRON & STEEL**

WIRE · CLOTH ·  
AND · WIRE · GOODS ·  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SEND FOR  
CATALOGUE  
PRICES

CRESTING  
WINDOW  
GUARD  
WIRE ROPE

The advertisement is a rectangular poster with a black background and white text and illustrations. At the top, it reads 'THE FRED MEYERS MFG. CO. COVINGTON - KY.' with a small illustration of a factory. Below this, it lists 'M'FG'RS OF ARCHITECTURAL CAST & WROUGHT IRON WORK'. Further down, it mentions 'FENCING · CRESTING · BRASS & WIRE COUNTER RAILINGS' and 'BRASS IRON & STEEL'. The bottom section lists 'WIRE · CLOTH · AND · WIRE · GOODS · OF EVERY DESCRIPTION'. On the left side, there is a vertical illustration of a classical column. On the right side, there are illustrations of a decorative cresting, a window guard, and a coil of wire rope. At the bottom left, it says 'SEND FOR CATALOGUE PRICES'. At the bottom right, there is an illustration of a gate or fence.

— THE —

# **E. E. REYNOLDS DRUG COMPANY,** **VICKSBURG, MISS.,**

Is Headquarters for all Standard Goods in the Drug Line.

WE KEEP AT ALL TIMES A LARGE STOCK OF

**White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, Painters' Supplies,**  
**KALSOMINE, Etc., Etc.**

We are Sole Agents for Sherwin-Williams Celebrated  
Prepared Paints.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. MITCHELL'S CELEBRATED

**10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Liver Pills and Tonic Pills, 1 & 2,**  
THE INFALLIBLE MALARIA CURE.

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## **BLOOMENSTIEL'S CONFECTIONERY,**

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Branch, 220 Wash. Street, 115 WASHINGTON STREET,  
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Needles, Oil and Sewing Machine Goods,  
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**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**

**No. 310 CRAWFORD STREET,**

Next to Theatre Entrance.

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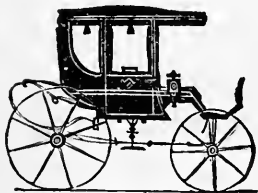
# Weiss & Goldstein, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, GREENVILLE. MISS.

We are always to the front, the old reliable firm of Weiss & Goldstein, carrying the largest and most complete stock of General Merchandise, Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods and an exclusive Boot, Shoe and Hat Department, which we purchase direct from the manufacturers thereby enabling us to meet all legitimate competition in Wholesale and Retail business. We kindly ask the public to pay us a visit before making their purchases elsewhere, feeling satisfied that we can make it to their interest to do so.

All we ask is a trial. We also wish to call attention to our immense Cotton Factorage business; handling more Cotton than any other one firm in the Delta is sufficient to convince the public that all shipments entrusted to us, will receive the best attention and command the highest market values and rendering prompt account Sales.

Respectfully yours,  
Weiss & Goldstein.

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## Dan Phelan,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Fine Buggies, Carriages, Wagons and Harness

—And Agent for the—

RENOWNED MILBURN WAGON.

Repairing Promptly Done.

No. 507 and 509 Washington St., opp., A. & V. Depot, Vicksburg, Miss.

# THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

And all of their friends are invited to visit

## “THE FAIR,”

China, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Baskets, Lamps, Mirrors, Pictures, Frames, House Furnishing Goods, Toys, Dolls, Vases, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Wagons, Baby Carriages, Five and Ten Cent Goods. Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

REA & JACKSON,

Vicksburg, Miss.

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HENRY YOSTE,

JEWELER.

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I always have on hand a large stock of

**Fine Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Opera**

**Glasses, Silk Umbrellas, etc.,**

I have every facility for turning out fine repairing.

Washington Street,

VICKSBURG, Miss

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**WHOLESALE GROCER**

AND DEALER IN

Grain, Produce, Provisions, Bagging  
and Ties.

Nos. 116 and 118 Mulberry St.,

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Established 1881.

**C. J. SEARLES,**  
Largest Grain Dealer in Mississippi,  
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*HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, TINWARE, HOUSE  
FURNISHING GOODS, AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS.*

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**GEO. U. HIRSCH,**  
**REAL ESTATE DEALER & MORTGAGE BROKER**

**Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate.**

**RENTS COLLECTED, TAXES PAID, LAND BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

Correspondence Relative to Lands and Timber Specially  
Solicited and Given Prompt Attention.

Unequalled Facilities for Handling Large Blocks of Land.

**GEO. U. HIRSCH,**  
**201 Washington Street,**  
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**G. W. LONG,**  
**Real Estate & Loan Agent,**

**107 WASHINGTON STREET,**  
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**Large Tracts of Timber Lands for Sale.**

**MONEY TO LOAN, RENTS COLLECTED.**

**CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

**Correspondence Solicited.**

WM. STANTON.

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WM. STANTON & SON,  
*Architects and* ➤  
➤ *Superintendents,*  
Washington St.,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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JOHN CURPHEY.

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CURPHEY & MUNDY,  
Contractors and Builders,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Lumber and Building Material,

Etc., Etc.,

Corner Clay and Monroe Streets,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

# Instantaneous Pictures for Children.

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DUPLICATES CAN BE PROCURED ANY TIME.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION

GIVEN TO ALL KINDS OF

*PORTRAITURE*

IN CRAYON, INK, OIL, OR WATER COLOR.

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GRAVES & FLOWERS,

111<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Washington Street,

VICKSBURG, - - Miss.

INSTANTANEOUS PICTURES

FOR CHILDREN.

# NEWBY & EVANS' UPRIGHT PIANOS

Are High Class Instruments. Brilliant in tone, unsurpassed in workmanship and finish.

FACTORY Southern Boulevard and 136th St. New York. ARE SOLD by ROBERT ERNST, 103 Washington St., Vicksburg.

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MARTIN MARSHALL,  
Attorney at Law,  
Cor. CRAWFORD AND WASHINGTON STS.,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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**J. W. SHORT,**  
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ASH WOOD, MIXED WOOD,  
COTTON WOOD AND SHINGLES,*

**Rafted Timber of all kinds bought and sold.**

**Office : 409 W. JACKSON ST., VICKSBURG, Miss.**

Orders by Telephone, or orders left at F. M. McRae's, Allen & Sons,  
or Johnson's Drug Palace.

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T. A. MATTINGLY.

A. D. MATTINGLY, Jr.

W. S. MATTINGLY.

**MATTINGLY BROS.,  
Cold Storage Co.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**All kinds of Western and Native Meats, Poultry and Game,**

**310 WASHINGTON STREET,**

Cherry St. R.R. Crossing, Jackson Road, Butler's Old Stand, Levee St. and Stall 6, Market House,

**VICKSBURG, Miss.**

# THE D. W. FLOWERREE ICE CO., VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

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## OFFICERS:

C. C. Flowerree, Pres.;                      E. C. Carroll, Vice-Pres.;  
Murray F. Smith, Sec'y;  
R. L. Wilson,                                      S. H. Parisot.

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**Graham, Clark & Riggs,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

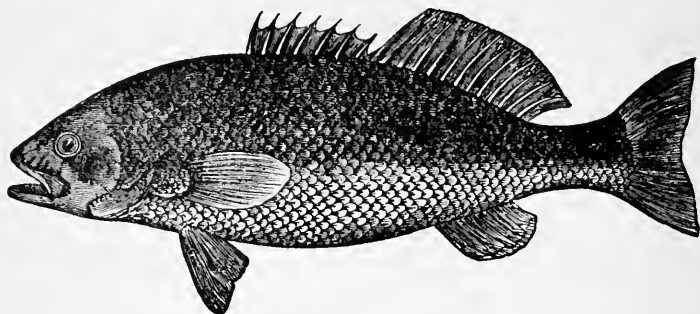
APPLES AND IRISH POTATOES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**PITTSBURGH & BLACK DIAMOND COAL,**

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

# Blue and Gray *Saloon and Restaurant.*



(SIGN OF THE BIG FISH.)

ELEGANT MEALS TO ORDER,

COMFORTABLE ROOMS,

MODERATE PRICES.

317 Washington Street, Vicksburg, Miss.

G. M. HASZINGER, Proprietor.

This is the Beer and Liquor House of the Hill City. All kinds of Wines and Liquors on draught at the Bar and for sale by the bottle or gallon, near wholesale rates.  
The best "Nickel" Cigar in the City.

## COLD LUNCHES:

CHEESE.—Imported Swiss, Limburger, Colony Brick and Neufchatel, Hand and German Cream.

SAUSAGES.—Salami, Cervelet, Liver, Bologna, Weiner Wurst, and Ham, Hogs-head Cheese and Fresh Smoked Wurst, from Nick Seibels French Market Stall.

FISH.—Herring, Russian Sardines, Sardines of all kinds, Anchovies and Caviar, Dried Beef, Sour Tripe and Pig's Feet.

Free Lunches Daily from 10.50 a.m. to 12.50 p.m. No minors allowed to patronize the Bar. Regular Meals (good), 25 Cents. Lodgings, 50 Cents.

WAR RELICS.—The identical table used by Generals Grant and Pemberton, July 3d, 1863, in signing the articles of the surrender of the city of Vicksburg. Also duplicate of the boat (weight 30 pounds), that was used by Hill and Williams, to run the blockade past the U. S. gunboats below Vicksburg, 1st day of June, 1863.

REMEMBER THE SIGN OF THE BIG FISH.

# BIEDENHARN & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## CONFECTIONERS

218 and 220 Washington St., Vicksburg, Miss.

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D. J. SHLENKER,

**Wholesale Grocer and Commission  
Merchant,**

107 WASHINGTON ST., VICKSBURG, MISS.

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S. ROTHSCHILD,

**BROKER and JEWELER,**

212 WASHINGTON ST., VICKSBURG, MISS.

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Deals in Gold, Silver and all kinds  
of Articles of value.

Money loaned in large sums on good collaterals, at reasonable rates.

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W. O. WORRELL,

DEALER IN

**Grain, Hay, Lime, Cement and Plasters,**

**AND RAVEN'S ANIMAL FOOD FOR STOCK.**

Proprietor of PHENIQUE, the Best Disinfectant known to the Medical  
Profession and Health Officers. Write for Circulars.

310 N. WASHINGTON ST.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

# A. ANDERSON,

DEALER IN

## Stoves & Tinware,

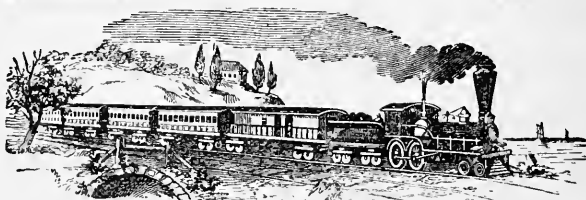
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND  
CROCKERY.

## Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron

## WORKER.

Main Street, Greenville Miss.

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## Julius Ruhman's BOSS CIGAR STORE,

CUT RATE TICKET OFFICE.

Offers special inducements in Meerschaum Pipes and Amber Cigar Holders. He has the finest lines of these goods ever brought to this city. Also keeps a full line of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Tobaccos, Etc. The finest assortment of Silk Umbrellas and Walking Sticks, which must be sold out at reduced prices. Call and examine these goods and judge for yourself at

## JULIUS RUHMAN'S, BOSS CIGAR STORE.

AGENT FOR SHOW CASES.



Save money by buying your Boots and Shoes at

# Gilbert's Parlor Shoe Store,

117 Washington St., Vicksburg, Miss.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes.  
Orders by Mail carefully attended to.

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LAZ. HIRSCH.

JOS. KLEIN.

LAZ. HIRSCH & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Plantation  
Supplies.

207 Washington Street,



VICKSBURG, MISS.

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J. GUSDOFER,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,

213½ WASHINGTON STREET, VICKSBURG, MISS.

 All business attended to with promptness and dispatch. 

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TELEPHONE, 201.

Consignments Solicited.

Hude's Oyster and Produce Depot,

DEALER IN

Ice, Gulf Fish and Oysters, Poultry, Eggs and Game,

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

307 WASHINGTON ST., VICKSBURG, MISS.

JOHN HUDE, Manager.

# ROBERT C. JUST, JEWELER,

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

LOWEST PRICES.



DIAMONDS,  
WATCHES,  
JEWELRY,  
SILVERWARE,  
CLOCKS,  
SPECTACLES,

108 South Washington Street,  
Bet. Clay and Crawford Sts.,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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## JOHN DOUGHERTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Groceries and General Supplies, Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars,

East side of Cemetery Road, near North end of Glass Bayou Bridge,

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Jug and Flask trade solicited. County trade desired and  
promptly served.

WELL STOCKED BAR.

**TRUTHFUL REPRESENTATION SUCCEEDS.**

We loudly proclaim our unapproachable ability to sustain the popular verdict of the people as the

**Leading Outfitters of CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**

**OF THIS CITY.**

**CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.**

Suits made to order from all Stylish Patterns from \$25 up. Sole Agents for the  
Celebrated and world renowned KNOX SILK AND STIFF HATS.

**CHAS. ISAACS,** (Formerly Ruhman & Co.)

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**DAVID WALSH,**

— DEALER IN —

**Groceries, Country & Western  
PRODUCE,**

**Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.**

Cor. Washington and South Sts.

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

---

S. SUSMAN.

S. P. METZGER.

**SUSMAN & METZGER,**

**Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,**

**COR. CRAWFORD AND MULBERRY STREETS,**

**UP-STAIRS.**

**VICKSBURG, - - - MISS.**

**LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.**

---

**THE NEW ERA,**

**GEO. P. PREIL, PROPRIETOR.**

Retail Dealer in Imported Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN CRESCENT BREWING COMPANY'S AMORA BEER.

**123 Washington St., Vicksburg.**

(OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.)

JOHN W. PARKHURST,  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,  
313 SOUTH STREET, VICKSBURG, Miss.

Fine Work a specialty; only the best material used, and first class workmen employed. Paper Hanging done to order.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

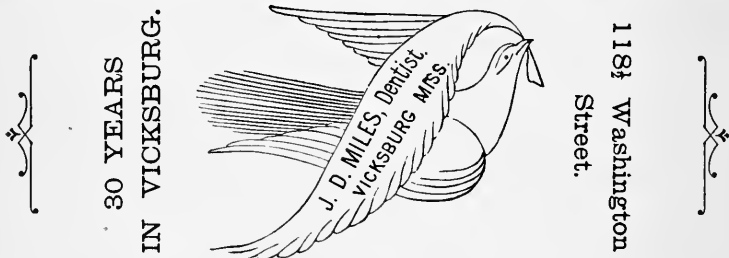
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A. M. PAXTON & CO.,  
Founders and Machinists,  
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

Send for Circulars and Prices.

VICKSBURG, Miss.

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---

VICKSBURG STEAM BOTTLING WORKS,  
Manufacturers of Seltzer and Mineral Waters

---

We are now manufacturing for the Trade a superior quality of Pure Apple, Peach, and Orange Cider, in barrels and half barrels; also the Unrivalled Crab-Apple Champagne Cider, and Sparkling Malaga Cream, in cases four doz. pints, and two doz. quarts. Natural Mineral Waters in cases of fifty quarts.

M. L. DEDMAN, Proprietor.

T. MARSHALL MILLER,

MURRAY F. SMITH.

J. HIRSH

Atty. Gen'l, State Mississippi.

MILLER, SMITH & HIRSH,  
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW,*

116½ WASHINGTON ST.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

---

H. ST. L. COPPÉE,  
CIVIL ENGINEER,

*Member American Society of Civil Engineers.*

Local Engineer in charge of the River and Harbor improvements made by the United States Government. Consulting Engineer. Correspondence solicited.

Office over Hardaway & Cassell's Drug Store.

Vicksburg, Miss.

---

GOTTHELF & VOELLINGER,  
JEWELERS AND LOAN BROKERS,  
104 Washington Street, Vicksburg, Miss.

---

Money loaned on Collaterals. County Scrip and School Warrants  
Purchased. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, etc.,  
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

---

BEN. HARDAWAY.

A. G. CASSELL.

HARDAWAY & CASSELL,  
DRUGGISTS.

---

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods, White Lead, Ready Mixed Paints,  
Oils, Window Glass, Garden Seed, &c.

Cor. Clay and Washington Sts.,

Vicksburg, Miss. .

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★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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MATTINGLY, SON & CO.,

# Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

Pittsburgh and Alabama  
**COAL.**

---

**The Mattingly Milling Company,**

**J. B. MATTINGLY, Pres't.**

**ROLLER PROCESS,       -       -       -       STEAM DRIED.**

St. Louis prices delivered.

Orders promptly attended to.

---

**HILL CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.**

**J. B. MATTINGLY, Pres't.**

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

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★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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# ILLUSTRATIONS

OF NEW SHAPES AND DESIGNS

## FINE 卐 FRENCH 卐 CHINA.



BRUSH AND COMB TRAY "DIANA."



CASSEROLE "TOSCA."



PLATE "TOSCA" 7 1/2.  
DECOR. "PINK JASMINE."



SUGAR "DIANA" 3 1/2.



BISCUIT BAG "NORA."



WHISK BROOM HOLDER.



TOILET CANDLE-  
STICK "DIANA."



HAIR PIN TRAY "DIANA."



PLATE "DIANA" 6 1/2.



CHOCOLATES "GALLIA."



TEA "TOSCA."  
DECOR. "PINK JASMINE."



CAMP KETTLE.



TEAPOT "DIANA." 2 1/2.



TEA "VALENTINE."



CREAM "DIANA." 2 1/2.



SUGAR "GALLIA."



MONEY POT "TOSCA."



CREAM "GALLIA."



COLLAR BOX.

FOR SALE BY

LEE RICHARDSON & CO.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.



LEE RICHARDSON,  
President.

LEE RICHARDSON, Jr.,  
Vice-President.

HUGH RICHARDSON,  
Sec'y & Treas.

# LEE RICHARDSON & COMPANY, Wood and Willow Ware **DEPARTMENT.**



*Pails, Tubs, Butter Buckets,*  
*Wash Boards, Churns, Measures,*  
*Sieves, Butter Moulds,*  
*Axe Handles, Brooms,*  
*Wrapping Paper,*  
*Paper Bags, Twine, Rope,*  
*Clothes Pins, Cheese Safes.*



We make a specialty of this line of goods, bought by the car-load, which enables us to sell the largest trade at St. Louis prices.

Jno. P. Richardson, Pres't.

A. P. Sauer, Sec'y & Mg'r.

# REFUGE OIL MILL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CRUDE AND REFINED COTTON SEED OILS,

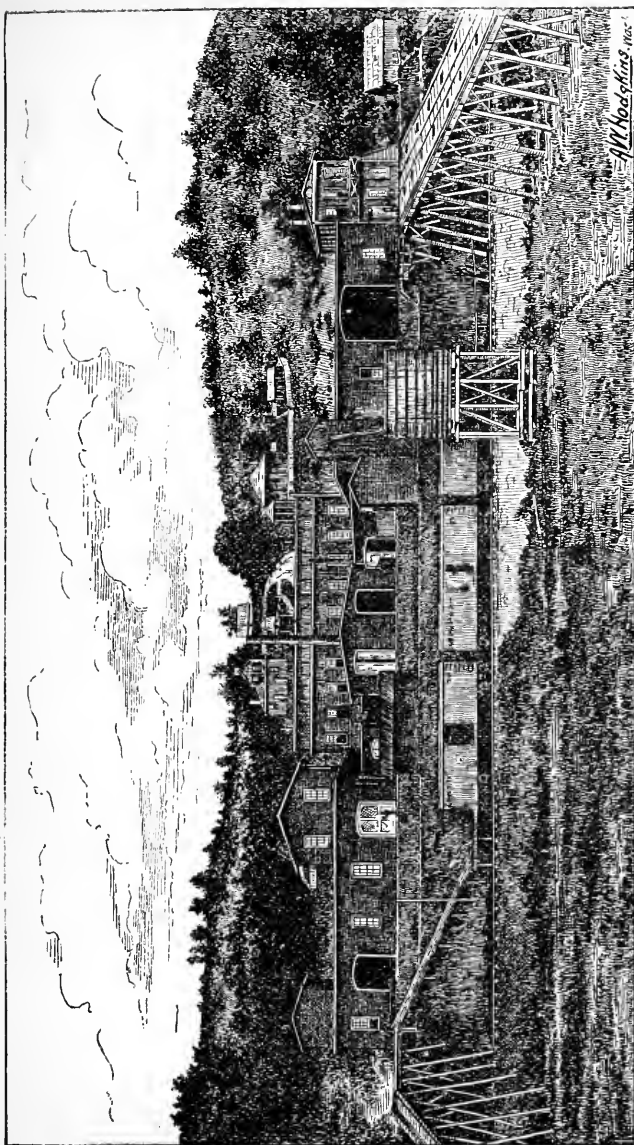
COTTON SEED MEAL AND CAKE,

Fertilizers and Regins.



Highest cash price paid for Sound  
Cotton Seed. Sacks and Twine fur-  
nished upon application to office of  
mill at

VICKSBURG, MISS.



REFUGE OIL MILLS, FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

*W. H. Woodbury, Me.*

# W. E. BECK & CO.,

Pure Soda  
Waters of all  
flavors.

Seltzer, etc.,

Beck's original  
Phosphate  
Sherbet,

Patented.



We are the only  
Manufacturers  
in the South  
making goods  
from PURE BI-  
CARBONATE of  
SODA.

No Marble Dust  
used in the  
factory.

Pure sweet Cider in barrels and halves;  
send us your orders and get the purest  
goods; this is the largest and most complete  
establishment in the South.

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,  
**Wholesale Grocers,**

Commission Merchants.

**FLOUR, : PROVISIONS : AND : GRAIN : SPECIALTIES.**

**Terms, Net Cash.**

Levee St., near L. N. O. & T. Freight Depot,

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

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J. K. MOORE.

F. C. BAUM.

**MOORE & BAUM,**

**INSURANCE AGENTS,**

**122 $\frac{1}{2}$  Washington Street,**

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

**REPRESENTING**

Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool.

Hanover Insurance Company, of New York.

Columbia Insurance & Banking Company, of Columbus, Miss.

Germania Insurance Company, New York.

Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

T. R. FOSTER,  
Attorney at Law,  
Cor. Clay & Washington Streets.  
VICKSBURG MISS.

---

REARDON & RYAN,  
PRACTICAL HORSE SHOERS,  
*Clay Street, near Walnut,*  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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Patrick Henry,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
*COR. CLAY & WASHINGTON STREETS,*  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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W. H. JONES & BRO.,  
DRUGGISTS,

Are constantly in receipt of Pure Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fine Perfumery Toilet Articles and everything kept in First Drug Stores.

PERSCRPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

318 Washington Street, Second from New Pacific House.

## **Vicksburg Wharf and Land Co.,**

### **VICKSBURG, MISS.**

This Company owns a considerable addition to the City of Vicksburg. This property is situated South of the City and controls the landing for the City and surrounding country. On this property are located the Inclines and Transfer of the Cincinnati & Texas Pacific Junction Railway Co. also the Engines and Pumps of the Vicksburg Water Supply Co. and the Vicksburg Wharf Boat and Elevator. The various railroads leading into Vicksburg connect at this point with boats on the Mississippi River.

This Company owns what is now deemed the most desirable property for resident purposes. A splendid plateau nearly a mile long on Washington street, (the main street of the City) furnishes an admirable location for those desiring to build homes. From there to the West can be had for miles a commanding view of the Mississippi River in all its meanderings, whilst to the North stands the City of Vicksburg and to the East the beautiful Walnut Hills. The Company has heretofore not been disposed to sell its lots, owing to the fact that they have been waiting for the extension of the street railway past this property.

The City has lately been growing and Washington street and the street railway will soon be extended to this property.

The Company offers its lots on long and easy payments to those contemplating building homes. The Officers of this Company are, Eugene Martin, President, Thomas W. Smead, Vice President, and S. W. Pittman, Secretary.

# VICKSBURG BUILDING ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED 1870.)

Authorized Capital - - - \$1,500,000.00.

## —OFFICERS:—

R. F. BECK, President. JULIUS M. KLEIN, Vice President.  
J. J. MULLIGAN, Treasurer. JOHN F. HALPIN, Secretary.  
T. R. FOSTER, Attorney.

Loans now on hand secured by approved Real  
Estate. - - - \$330,000.00.

Profits on Stock for the year 1889. - 40,000.00.

Offers absolute security to investors and pays from 19 to 20 per cent per annum if parties continue stock to maturity.

Dues one dollar per share payable monthly. Shares estimated to mature in eight years and worth at maturity \$200.00 per share. Loans solicited and interest charged at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Parties having lots can receive loans from the association to build homes, and their payments will be less than rents, and they will acquire title to their homes in about eight years time.

This association is conducted on the most conservative and soundest financial plans, and is officered by our most trustworthy and experienced business men.



G. G. PEGRAM,

See portrait page 262

# REAL ESTATE AGENT.

---

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

LOANS PROCURED.

REPRESENTING FOREIGN AND LOCAL CAPITAL SUFFICIENT TO  
SUPPLY ALL DEMANDS.

*Rents Collected. Taxes Paid. Lands Bought and Sold.*

---

Mr. Pegram, who has conducted more and larger transactions, probably, than any other dealer in the State, has on his lists some of the finest plantations in the Mississippi Valley, besides many desirable pieces of Vicksburg real estate. His means are sufficient to handle the largest enterprises, and his energy and character have given him deserved prominence. It is conceded by all that Mr. Pegram has done more to boom this city than any other man living.

---

Refers by Permission to all Bankers of this City.

---

Office over Merchants National Bank,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

# MISSISSIPPI HOME Insurance Company,

—OF—

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

Capital and Assets Nov. 1st 1889:      \$140,707.86.

Losses Paid in Four Years      -      -      130,000.00.

—:0:—

## **OFFICERS.**

JOHN B. MATTINGLY, President.

W. L. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

## **DIRECTORS.**

—:0:—

John B. Mattingly,

G. W. Hutcheson,

Vincent Piazza,

H. H. Beidenharn,

I. C. Catchings,

J. J. Mulligan,

A. Warner,

• W. H. Bruser,

W. M. Vosburg,

H. C. McCabe,

P. P. Williams,

E. Martin,

T. M. Smedes,

M. Dabney,

F. M. Andrews,

E. C. Carroll,

George S. Irving,

J. Homburger,

C. G. Wright,

N. Piazza,

W. H. Fitzhugh,

R. F. Beck,

Julius Hoerner,

W. L. Trowbridge.

ORGANIZED 1st SEPTEMBER, 1885.



## ROACH COTTON WORM DESTROYER.

This excellent machine supplies a long felt want in the cotton growing districts of the South, and the cotton worm is no longer a serious menace to the planter. There are other cotton worm destroyers in the market, but it is believed that Roach's Cotton Worm Destroyer is the "multum in parvo".

Inventors have been groping for some time in the hope of getting the proper machine for this purpose, but it was reserved for James P. Roach, President of the First National Bank of Vicksburg, a practical, keen, quick-witted young representative of the New South, to grasp the idea and invent the machine that has encountered the severe test of the U. S. Patent Office. But it was not without difficulty that he found himself able to apply his principle. Lightness with stability, simplicity with security and strength, economy with due regard to severe usage and safety to man and beast in the distribution of the poison.

This machine has stood practical tests in the cotton fields and is highly endorsed by leading planters.

For circulars and other information address,

**JAMES P. ROACH MANUFACTURING CO.,**

**Vicksburg, Miss.**

W. A. Pollock, President.

Capital \$250,000.

A. S. Olin, Cashier.

Surplus \$80,000.

# Bank of Greenville,

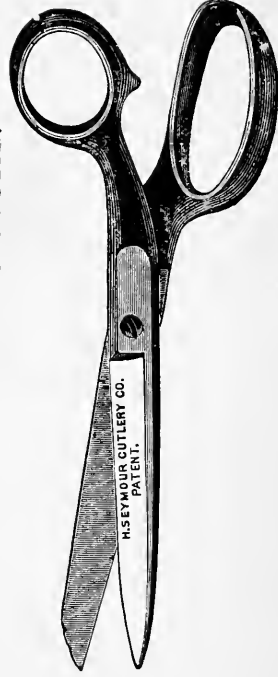
—Organized 1869. Incorporated 1887.—

**GREENVILLE, MISS.**

A General Banking Business Transacted.

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**HENRY SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO.,**  
—SHEARS AND SCISSORS.—



—BEST MADE.—

Every Pair Warranted. 150 Kinds and Sizes.

SOLD BY

Lee Richardson & Co.,

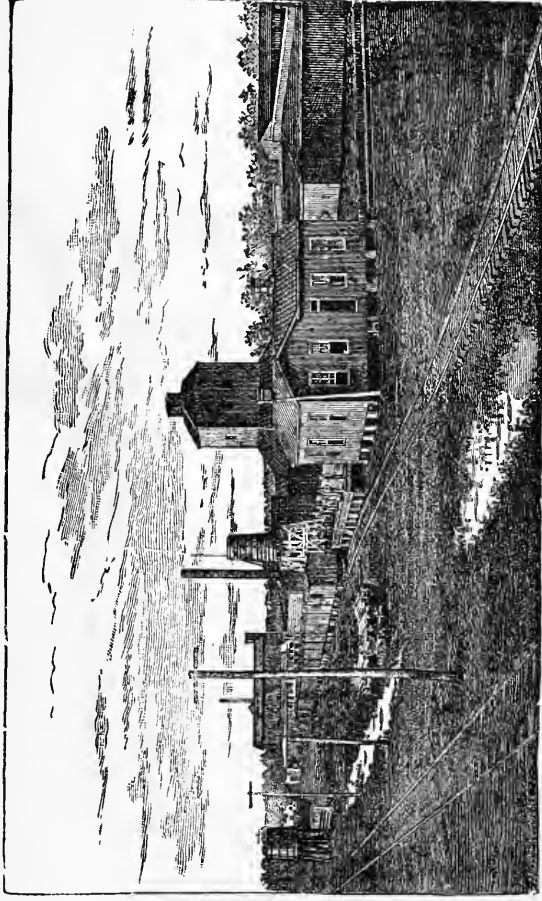
Vicksburg, Miss.

# Greenville Compress & Warehouse Co.,

—GREENVILLE, MISS.—

W. A. POLLOCK, President.

T. J. IRVINE, Secy. and Treas.



Complete Facilities for Handling Cotton.

M. H. MORRIS, PRESIDENT. WM. D. MORRIS, SECRETARY.

— THE —

# Morris Drive Well Point Co., Chicago, Illinois.

The most complete and extensive plant for the manufacture of Well Points, Cylinders, Valves and other Well Specialties in the World. Railroad, Factory, Village and City Water Works supplied on short notice.

The Morris Patent Perfection Well Points a Specialty.

The Best in the World.

This engraving on the right shows sectional view of **Morris Perfection Drive Well Point** with a part of the jacket and gauze removed to show its internal construction. It will admit four times as much water as a common Pipe or Washer Point, and is covered with 50 per cent. heavier brass jacket than is used on Pipe Points, and is not so liable to be destroyed in driving.

The other engraving shows the Finished Point.

FOR SALE BY ALL THE DEALERS IN  
Vicksburg, Natchez, Yazoo City  
and New Orleans.

✍️ WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. ✍️



LEE RICHARDSON,  
President.

LEE RICHARDSON, Jr.,  
Vice-President.

HUGH RICHARDSON,  
Sec'y & Treas.

---

INCORPORATED.

---

# LEE RICHARDSON & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**CHARTER OAK STOVES,**

# **HARDWARE, CROCKERY**

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

House Furnishing Goods and Stoves,

Plows, Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

AGENTS FOR

BUFFALO SCALES,  
BUCKEYE MOWER,  
BELMONT NAIL CO.,  
CHARTER OAK STOVES,  
WASHBURN & MOEN BARB WIRE,

ORIENTAL POWDER CO.,  
BLOUNT'S STEEL PLOWS,  
HALL'S LONE STAR PLOWS,  
B. F. AVERY & SON'S PLOWS,  
N. Y. BELTING AND PACKING CO

# PURCHASERS

Of Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches and etc., will find it to their advantage to inspect our unusually attractive and extensive stock before making their purchases. The Designs are new and unique, and cannot be surpassed by any in the market.

## OUR

Prices are as low as is consistent with good, honest, reliable Goods.

## WE

Solicit the patronage of the Public and guarantee satisfaction in every case.

# BEN. GUIDER,

102 S. WASHINGTON STREET,

VICKSBURG, MISS.



F. T. BARBER.

C. R. ALLEN.

## F. T. BARBER & Co.,

— PROPRIETORS —

### Excelsior Livery and Sale Stables,

Dealers in Mules and Horses. Horses and Buggies for rent  
by the day or evening. Satisfaction guaranteed.

313 CHINA ST., Between Washington and Walnut,

VICKSBURG, M'ss.

---

## SMITH & TIERNEY,

(BARRY'S OLD STAND),

### PLUMBERS and MACHINE SHOP

Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitters. Inspirators and Governors, Steam Gauges,  
Globe and Angle Valves, Cylinder, Gauge and Steam Cocks, Brass and Iron Pipe  
Fitting, Drive Well Pipe and Pumps. All kinds of Machinery made and repaired.  
Estimates made. Workmen sent out and satisfaction guaranteed.

413 CLAY STREET, VICKSBURG, Miss.

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## HOMBURGER & FEITH,

*COTTON FACTORS, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*

118 Washington Street, Vicksburg, Miss.

We have always on hand a large stock of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Pickles,  
Mackerel (in Kits and Barrels), Apples, Potatoes, Canned Goods of every description,  
Crackers, Soaps, Wood and Willow Ware, Bagging and Ties. Chewing and Smoking  
Tobaccos and Cigars a Specialty. Liberal Advances made on Cotton consigned to  
us. All orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.




## JOSEPH PODESTA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign  
and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,  
AND TOBACCO.

412 CRAWFORD STREET, VICKSBURG, Miss.



 My stock comprises everything of the Purest Quality that a person may want  
in my line.

# OUR FISHING TACKLE

Is acknowledged by All Sportsmen to be of the very HIGHEST GRADE ever manufactured. Our goods are SOLD BY ALL the best progressive DEALERS in the UNITED STATES and gives universal satisfaction in ALL GRADES. Ask your dealer for our goods.

---

WILLIAM MILLS & SON,  
BEST FISHING TACKLE,  
7 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

---

S. GOLDSMITH,  
*President.*

M. J. GOLDSMITH,  
*Secretary.*

N. FASS,  
*Manager Cotton Department.*

—: **THE** :—

## GOLDSMITH COTTON AND PROVISION CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

## GROCCERS AND COTTON FACTORS.

**Meat, Corn, Sugar, Potatoes, Tobacco, Bagging, Meal, Oats, Coffee, Apples, Cigars, Ties, Flour Bran, Molasses, Onions, Liquors, etc. etc., and a full line of CANNED GOODS and FANCY GROCERIES.**

*CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON SOLICITED.*

STRICT ATTENTION TO SALES, AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.

GREENVILLE, MISS.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

INCORPORATED 1886.

# LOUIS HOFFMAN HARDWARE CO.,

WHOLESALE

## HARDWARE,

**Guns, Rope, Belting, Plows,**

**Agricultural Implements, Ammunition and Fishing**

**Tackle, Tools for Blacksmiths, House and**

**Ship Carpenters, Wagon-makers,**

**Gun-makers and Saddlers.**

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## AGENTS FOR

Studebaker Wagons and Buggies,

Dutton Sickle Grinders,

Thomas Rakes,

Hoffman Bermuda Plow,

Planet Jr. Cultivators,

Disk and Cutaway Harrows,

Winchester Rifles,

Whiteley Mowers,

Brinly Plows,

Hazard Powder Co.

Colts Guns,

Iowa Barb Wire,

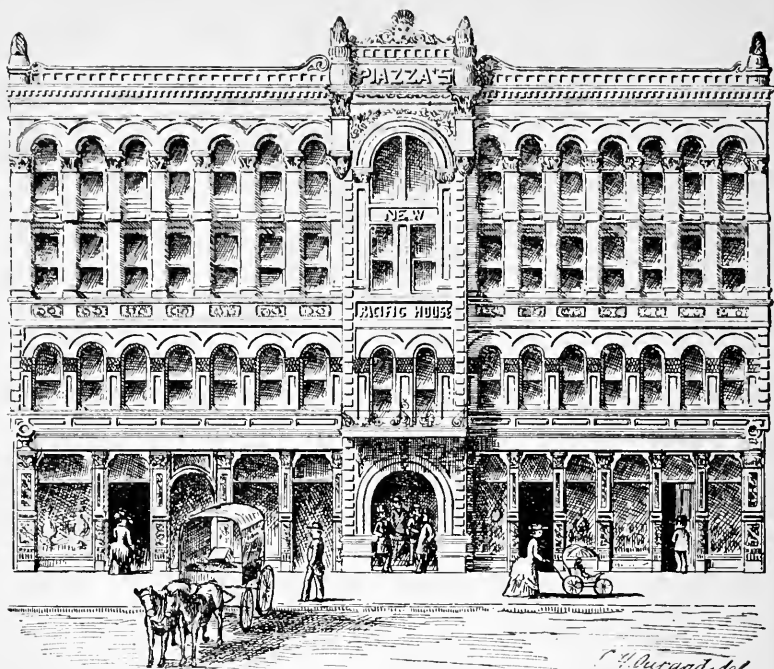
Howe Scales,

Aeme Harrows,

—ADDRESS—

**HOFFMAN BLOCK.**

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**



Piazza's  
**NEW PACIFIC HOUSE,**  
**VICKSBURG, MISS.**  
**VINCENT PIAZZA, - - - Proprietor.**

This popular hotel, formerly known as the Pacific House, has been entirely rebuilt, newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and the cuisine is unsurpassed.

Special rates to Commercial Travellers, Tourists in large parties and first-class professionals. For special rates for long periods

Address, V. PIAZZA,  
 Vicksburg, Miss.

# ELK'S CLUB ROOM.



## THE GARDEN RESTAURANT AND SALOON.

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MEALS FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS.

Table Supplied with the Best the Market Affords.

Excellent Cook, Polite Waiters.

SPLENDID TABLE SERVICE.

**FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.**

FANCY MIXED DRINKS A SPECIALTY.

103 Washington Street,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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D. H. HERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

E. C. CARROLL,  
President, Vicksburg, Miss.

FRANK MERIGOLD,  
Superintendent.

4200 MISSISSIPPI DELTA TIMBER CO.  
(INCORPORATED.)

SAW<sup>AND</sup> PLANING MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cypress Lumber, Shingles, Laths,

DRESSED FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, ETC.

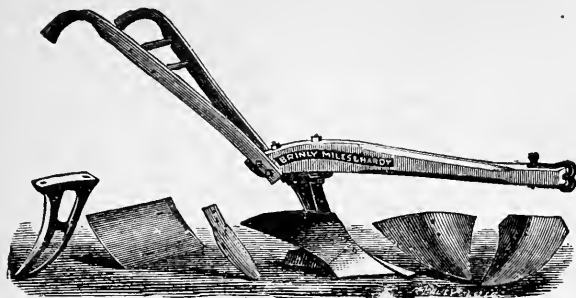
MERIGOLD, BOLIVAR COUNTY,  
Mississippi.

113 Miles from Vicksburg, Miss.

(L. N. O. & T. R. R.)

107 Miles from Memphis, Tenn.

# ✱ BRINLY PLOWS. ✱



We manufacture a great variety of Plows suited to every soil and work. The cut above shows one of the favorite combinations. Send for full price-list

**BRINLY, MILES & HARDY Co.,**

Sole Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

The Louis Hoffman Hardware Co. are our representatives in Vicksburg.

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**P. J. FOLEY,**

**Boiler Maker,**

COR. GROVE AND MULBERRY STREETS,

**VICKSBURG, Miss.**

Estimates made on New Work. New  
and Second-hand Boilers  
always on hand.

*J. M. GIBSON,*

*District Attorney.*

*J. E. BIEN.*

GIBSON & BIEN,  
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW,*  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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*AUGUST MORRISON,*  
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,  
**HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY,**

(Sign of the Big Horse Shoe.)

South Washington Street,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

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L. W. MAGRUDER,  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

Cor. Clay and Washington Streets,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

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**RESTAURANT and FURNISHED ROOMS.**

Old stand Spengler & Tonella.

Cor. Washington & China Streets

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

Refitted and Refurnished. Viands and Service First-Class. All the delicacies of the season at reasonable prices.

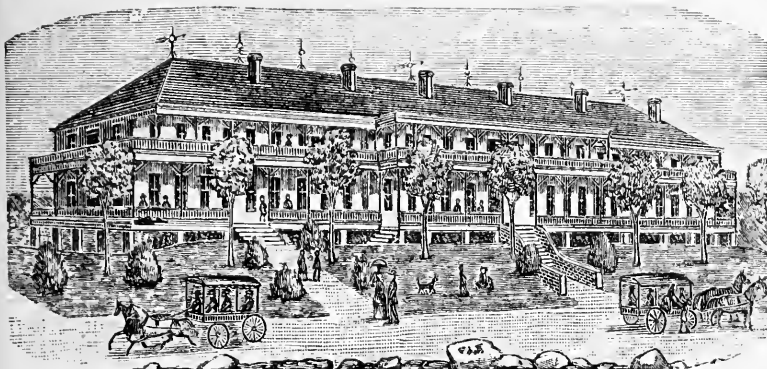
**ROOMS 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER DAY.**

❧TROWBRIDGE HOUSE❧

CORNER GROVE and WALNUT STREETS,

Rooms and table unexcelled, Rates \$2 00 per day, **W. L. Trowbridge, Prop.**





## MAIN HOTEL.

The Hotel Opens May 1st and Closes Nov. 1st.

An analysis of one gallon of the water by Dr. Smith gives its gaseous contents :

Oxygen .....	6.5 cubic inches.
Nitrogen .....	4.5 " "
Carbonic Acid .....	4.0 " "

### SOLID CONTENTS.

Sulphate of Soda.....	11.705 grains.	Chloride of Calcium.....	4.322 grains.
" " Magnesia .....	23.28 "	" " Magnesium .....	3.480 "
" " Lime.....	42.132 "	Peroxide " Iron.....	3.362 "
" " Potash.....	0.608 "	Chrenate " Lime.....	0.311 "
" " Alumina .....	6.120 "	" " Silica.....	1.801 "
Chloride " Sodium.....	8.360 "		
			105.481 grains.

The deposit obtained by evaporating the water in 105 grains :

Water.....	38 grains.	Sulphate of Lime .....	25 grains
Chloride of Lime .....	2 "	Peroxide of Iron.....	25 "

The water of Cooper's Well enjoys a high reputation in dyspepsia and the various intestinal diseases of long standing; in liver complaints, chronic inflammation of the bladder, and malaria, in dropsy and especially in chronic diarrhoea, the water has performed hundreds of miraculous cures.

For further particulars address

## S. & H. SPENGLER,

Raymond P. O.

Cooper's Well, Miss.

# Vicksburg Opera House,

PIAZZA & CO., Proprietors.

Seating Capacity 1,200.

Population of Vicksburg 25,000

The Following Three Railroads center here :

The L. N. O. & T., in direct communication with Memphis and New Orleans ; The Queen & Crescent and Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, in direct communication with Alabama and Texas.

**VICKSBURG, Miss.**

---

## "P" LINE EXCHANGE,

Successor to the Conlan House,

**Cor. Levee and Crawford Sts., Vicksburg, Miss.**

The first chance to get an honest drink after landing at Vicksburg. Pure Liquors and Tobaccos always on hand. Boarding and Lodging for Permanent and Transient Customers.

Meals, 25 Cents each.

JAS. H. WALSH, Proprietor.

---

## PALACE

# Hair Dressing and Bathing Saloon.

THE FINEST IN THE SOUTH.

HOT, COLD, AND VAPOR BATHS.

J. J. WEIMAR, PROP'R.

Vicksburg, Miss.

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## M. E. HERMAN,

DEALER IN

*Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Gents'  
Furnishing Goods.*

**320 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET,**

*Next door to New Pacific Hotel.*

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

**S. A. Shelton,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.**

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Will practice in the Courts of Warren and adjoining counties and the Supreme and Federal Courts for the State of Mississippi. Foreign collections promptly attended to.

---

**JOHN C. KEARNEY,  
BARGAIN STORE,**

*General Auctioneer and Commission Merchant and Dealer in  
New and Second-hand Articles for Household use.*

**Nos. 305 Washington & 312 South Sts., Vicksburg, Miss.**

Consignments of all kinds solicited. Always on hand a fine assortment of furniture of all descriptions. Old styles and qualities of furniture and bric-a-brac a specialty.

Orders from the country solicited and prompt attention given thereto.

**Prices guaranteed lower than any house in the City.**

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**JOHN SCHLOTTMAN,  
TRANSFER AGENT,  
PIANO MOVING A SPECIALTY,**

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

**VICKSBURG,**

**MISSISSIPPI.**

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**TONY'S SHOE STORE,  
GENTS' & BOYS' BOOTS & SHOES,  
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,  
FIT AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.**

**A. TVARGOSKY,**

**111 S. Washington St.,**

**Vicksburg, Miss.**

# Wachenheim's Exchange,

S. WACHENHEIM, Proprietor.

## RESTAURANT.

---

*Newly furnished; polite, attentive wait-  
ers; Table excellent, elegant sleeping  
rooms, fire escapes and perfect drainage.  
Containing all the modern improvements.  
Strictly first class in every particular.*

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117 WASHINGTON St.,

VICKSBURG, - - - - - MISS.

**G. W. Hutcheson**  
**GROCERY Co.,**

DEALERS IN

**STAPLE AND**

**FANCY GROCERIES,**

**206 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.,**

---

**VICKSBURG,**

**Mississippi.**

# : McGee's Cotton Seed :-

---

*Cotton Sold for 14 to 15½ Cents.*

*Seasons of 1888 and 1889.*

*Staple 1½ to 1⅝ Inches.*

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**Splendid Average Yields, and Very Vigorous.**

---

**MOST PROFITABLE KNOWN TO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.**

---

**PRICE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL.**

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*Refer to the following well-known cotton firms :*

Swartz & Co., Vincent & Hayne, J. J. Cowan & Co.,  
Wells & Co.

---

**Address Swartz & Co., or Wm. McGee,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.**

# RICE & CO.

The only first class Furniture House in Vicksburg where you can find everything in the furniture line from the cheapest to the very finest. Also a complete stock of Mattresses, Pillows and Wall Paper. If you are in need of anything in our line. don't fail to consult your own interest and see us before buying elsewhere.

---

RICE & CO.,  
121 Washington Street,  
Vicksburg, Miss.

---

**P. J. O'SHEA,**

ESTABLISHED IN 1863,

**Dealer In**

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fine Wines  
Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos.

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Branch Stores in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Saloon, Boarding House and Restaurant.

**Levee Street, Vicksburg Miss.**

THE RENOWNED BARGAIN  
HOUSE  
OF VICKSBURG.

Chas. Jacob,  
204 Washington Street.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, etc., etc.

Leader of Low Prices and Big Assortments.

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J. D. TANNER,  
**CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.**  
Brickmaker,

YARD AND RESIDENCE.

*Bowmar Ave. and South Washington St.*

*VICKSBURG, MISS.*

Personal attention given to all work. Only best material used and work carried forward with promptness and despatch. Mail orders solicited and given immediate attention.

TELEPHONE 105.



# H. B. BRUSER,

—: DEALER IN :—

## HARDWARE, STOVES,

*Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware,*

*Tinware, Oils, Plows,*

*Agricultural Implements,*

*Fire Brick and Tile,*

*Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.*

### **PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING**

PROMPTLY DONE.

STORE, 120 Washington Street.

SHOPS, 111, 113, 115 Mulberry Street,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

EDWARD S. BUTTS,  
President.

H. C. KUYKENDALL,  
V. Pres. and Act'g Cashier.

## VICKSBURG BANK,

*VICKSBURG, MISS.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000  
CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - 75,000

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business.

ESTABLISHED November 12th, 1866.

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## J. W. HAMM,

Artistic Painter, Sign Writer,  
Paper Hanger, Frescoing.

FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Only the best material used, and none but expert workmen employed. Orders by mail or telephone given prompt attention. Address

J. W. HAMM, Vicksburg, Miss.

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## ST. CHARLES SALOON,

T. J. HOSSLEY, Proprietor.

## FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

SOLE DEALER IN

Foss & Schneider's Cincinnati Lager Beer,

208 WASHINGTON STREET, - - VICKSBURG, MISS.

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## THE DELTA SHOE STORE,

F. A. HOLMES, PROPRIETOR,

112 Levee Street, Vicksburg, Miss.

---

A full stock of first-class Boots and Shoes, consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's.  
Also Men's, Boys' and Youths', always on hand.

RUBBER GOODS A SPECIALTY.

# ADLER'S *NEW SHOE STORE*



Ladies, Misses, Children, Infants, Gents', Boys' and Youths'

SHOES,

in all grades, from a heavy working shoe to the  
finest Dress Shoe.

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GOOD MATERIAL AT LOW PRICES.

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Prices not only lessened, but material and workmanship improved.

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For quality, styles and prices, Adler's Shoe Store takes the lead.

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

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ADLER'S NEW SHOE STORE,  
105 Washington St.,  
Vicksburg, Miss.

*ADOLPH ROSE,*

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats  
and Shoes.

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JEAN PANTS A SPECIALTY.

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Clay St., bet. P. O. & Express Office,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

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EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

# WM. CURPHEY, SAW MILLS,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

## Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

Vicksburg, - - - Miss.



WILLIAM CURPHEY is a native of the Isle of Man, but came to this country in 1869. He lived North for a short while, and removed to Vicksburg in 1870. He started in the builder's business with his brother, under the firm name of Curphey & Co., in 1876, and built the saw-mill boat "Lee Richardson, Jr.," in 1882. He ran this boat until 1886, when he dismantled her and built the saw-mill which was destroyed by fire in May, 1889. He then built his new mill, which has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day, and cost \$17,500. He does a large logging business, and gets his material from his own lands in Tunica and Washington Counties, where he has enough timber to last several years, consisting mainly of cypress.

# Clothing Headquarters.

---

We mean just what we say—We are headquarters in this Section for all that is

## STYLISH AND ELEGANT

—: IN: —

## “MEN’S AND BOYS’ CLOTHING.”

---

In “Fine Underwear” we have at all times just the *Styles* and weights to please the fancy of *Careful* buyers—

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For Striking Novelties in *Neckwear*, *Shirts*, *Hosiery*, *Handkerchiefs*, &c.,  
see us.

## SPECIALTIES.

—*Brokaw Bros.*, Clothing—*F. C. & F.*, Neckwear and Gloves—  
—*Dunlap* Hats, all kinds—

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Suits to Order, in the best of style, of Imported goods only.

Samples and rules for self-measurement sent to any address.

## WARDER & SEARLES,

## No. 122 WASHINGTON ST.,

Vicksburg, Miss,

# FULTON M. McRAE.

---

THIS gentleman needs no introduction to the public. His reputation has been established long ago, and is known all over this Mississippi Valley. By his vim and energy he has pushed his business to every hamlet in it, and to-day he is the largest Wholesale and Retail Druggist in the State of Mississippi. Every branch of the trade is represented in his ware-rooms, and he needs no further comment.

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S. SPENGLER,  
SAW MILLS

MANUFACTURER OF

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Laths and

Shingles. Keeps constantly on

hand seasoned Flooring and

Ceiling.

WASHINGTON, STREET,

**Opposite the Gas Works.**



J. C. CARSON,  
**ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,**

Washington Street,

VICKSBURG,

Mississippi.

Lock Box, 226.

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Possesses unsurpassed facilities for doing all work promptly and satisfactorily. Only first-class workmen engaged and best material used. Plans, specifications and quantities furnished.

No charge for plans where I do the work.

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Personal supervision given to all work I undertake.

# WASHINGTON HOTEL,

VICKSBURG, MISS.,

S. COHN, Manager,

L. J. LEDDY & W. ELMO STEPHENSON,  
(CLERKS.)

This excellent Hotel has been refitted  
and newly furnished throughout.

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The table will be made a leading feature and the cuisine will be under the direction of one of the ablest Chefs in the country.

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Convenient to all railroads, steamboat-landings, places of amusement and business centre of the city.

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SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

# JOHN F. HALPIN CO.,

**INCORPORATED 1884,**

UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

**Authorized Capital, \$25,000.00,**

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## **OFFICERS.**

W. M. Halpin, President; John F. Halpin, Manager; K. J. Bruzelius,  
Secretary.

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## **Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors.**

### **Headquarters for**

Flour, Meat, Hay, Corn, Oats, and Bran. Alabama Lime, Portland  
and Rosedale Cement a specialty.

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Special attention given to consignments of cotton, and  
we are in a position to obtain the highest market prices  
for the benefit of our shippers.

GEO. S. IRVING,  
Pres. & Treas.

GEO. P. REEVE,  
Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.

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*(INCORPORATED.)*

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**The Geo. S. Irving Co.,**

**COTTON FACTORS**

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**

COR. WASHINGTON AND SOUTH STS.,

**VICKSBURG, - - MISS.**

# Louisiana State Lottery Co.

## SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

TAKE PLACE UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT OF  
Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana.

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

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### IMPORTANT :

Address Henry Mayer, P. O. Box, 136 Vicksburg, Miss.

By ordinary Letter containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies,  
New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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*Address Registered Letters containing Currency to*

**Henry Mayer, P. O. Box 136, Vicksburg, Miss.**

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Your hand-writing must be distinct and signature plain. More rapid  
return mail delivery will be assured by your inclosing an en-  
velope bearing your full address.

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Order your tickets without delay to ensure prompt attention.

**SEND FOR CLUB RATES OR AGENTS' TERMS.**

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For Tickets, Circulars, or Further Information, Address

**HENRY MAYER,       -       -       P. O. Box 136,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.**

# BAER & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods,

Window Shades,

Oil Cloths,

Carpets,

Clothing,

Matting's,

Shoes,

Hats, Etc.

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THE TRADE WILL ALWAYS FIND CLOSEST POSSIBLE PRICES  
AND BEST DISCOUNTS.

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123 WASHINGTON STREET,

(Cor. China St., opp. Washington Hotel.)

VICKSBURG, MISS.

A. G. TILLMAN.

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**HEADQUARTERS**

FOR

**Blank Books**

STATIONERY,

WALL PAPER, Etc.

108 Washington St.,

**VICKSBURG, Miss.**

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A. G. TILLMAN.

# ROBERT ERNST,

THE JEWELER

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE,

BRONZE <sup>AND</sup> BISQUE ORNAMENTS,

**LARGEST STOCK OF DIAMONDS IN THE STATE.**

**No. 3 Washington Street.**

In Watches I keep all the finest makes and am Sole Agent for the celebrated

**PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO.'S WATCHES,**

Awarded the Grand Prize of Honor at the Paris Exposition

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## **PIANOS AND ORGANS :**

This House is the acknowledged Musical Headquarters of the city. I  
am Agent for

SOHMER,

STULTZ & BAUER,

NEWBY & EVANS,

and WEBER PIANOS,

— AND —

NEWMAN BROS. and CHASE ORGANS.



BLANKS & CO.,  
Photograph and Art Gallery,  
Hoffman Building, Clay Street,

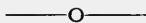
OVER THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE.

VICKSBURG, - - - - MISS.



*Portraits in Crayon, India Ink  
and Oil, Life Size,*

FROM OLD PICTURES OR FROM LIFE.



**PHOTOGRAPHS IN EVERY STYLE.**

Pictures Taken in All Kinds of Weather, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DR. J. H. D. BOWMAR.

J. C. BOWMAR.

# J. H. D. Bowmar & Son, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Vicksburg, Miss.

Oldest established and widest known Agency in this Section of the State. Selling, renting and leasing City and County property. Attending to assessments and payment of taxes in this and other States a specialty.

Lists of desirable City and Plantation property, improved or unimproved. Timber lands, etc., etc.

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## J. G. TICHENOR, Carriage Manufacturer and Repairer,

— General —

## Agricultural Work,

Is now prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with neatness and promptness. Carriage painting a specialty.

China Street, near Walnut,

VICKSBURG.

LEE RICHARDSON, SR., Pres.

CHAS. BENJ. WILKINSON, Vice-Pres.

P. M. HARDING, Cashier.

# DELTA TRUST

—:AND:—

# BANKING CO.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Organized Aug. 1, 1889.

Paid in Capital,       -       -       -       \$200,000.

*BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.*



Special attention paid to collections or any business  
intrusted to our care.

M. H. EHRLMAN

A. A. EHRLMAN.

J. EHRLMAN.

# M. H. Ehrman & Bros., Western Cold Storage Co.,

Steamboat Butchers,



Poultry and Game.

We handle all kinds of Kansas City meats transported here in Refrigerator Cars. We have also constantly on hand a large supply of home raised meats of all kinds.

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## —MEAT HOUSES:—

Cor. Washington & South Sts. No. 66 Levee St.  
Jackson Road. Stalls No. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Market House.

Highest market price paid for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

SAM. RIES.

LEOP. RIES.

RIES BROS.,



Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH MEATS,

POULTRY and GAME.

MEAT HOUSE,

312 CHINA STREET,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

STALL No. 2, MARKET HOUSE.

# The Mary LeGrand Institute for Girls.

—VICKSBURG, MISS.—

This School was organized in the year 1884 by Mrs. C. Cohron, who is the present Principal.

At the time of its organization, its location was 715 Cherry Street. A rapidly increasing patronage forced the removal of the school to the commodious building on Crawford street, No. 110. At the expiration of eighteen months a second removal was demanded by the steadily increasing number of pupils. This demand resulted in the purchase of a lot and a large two story house on the corner of Monroe Street and Shannon Alley.

The State's charter was granted in the summer of 1889. Its patronage is drawn from the best families of the city and surrounding country.

The course of study prescribed by this school, together with the faithful instruction given by the teachers, places this institution in line with the best colleges of the South.

The present faculty consists of

Mrs. C. Cohron, Principal and teacher of Mathematics and Music.

L. E. Menger, A. B. Professor of Ancient and Modern Foreign Languages.

Miss Alberta Cohron, Teacher of Literature and Art.

# LAKE HOUSE.

JOHN BARRY, Proprietor.



This well-known road house is conveniently located for  
DRIVING AND FISHING PARTIES,  
ON EAST SIDE OF NATIONAL CEMETERY ROAD,  
NEAR LAKE CENTENNIAL.

Steam Launches and Sail and Row Boats for hire.

Poles, Seines, Hooks, Lines, and Bait always on hand.

**The Bar is Well Supplied with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.**

Prompt attention given to all orders. Telephone connection with the city.

ADDRESS

JOHN BARRY,

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

== ATTENTION! ==  
**Blue and Gray.**

**RIGHT FACE! FORWARD MARCH!**

— TO —

✕ SWITZER, NEWWITTER & CO., ✕

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

**THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF**

**Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings,**  
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,  
— AND —  
**HOUSE FURNISHINGS**

**IN THE CITY, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

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We ask your "INSPECTION," feeling assured that our  
"ACCOUTREMENTS" will merit your PATRONAGE.

Remember, "OUR AIM" is to PLEASE.

**SAMPLES SENT FREE. ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.**

**Agent for Butterick Patterns.**

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**SWITZER, NEWWITTER & CO.,**  
*111 N. Washington St., VICKSBURG, Miss.*



# S. SCHWARZ & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCCERS, COTTON FACTORS  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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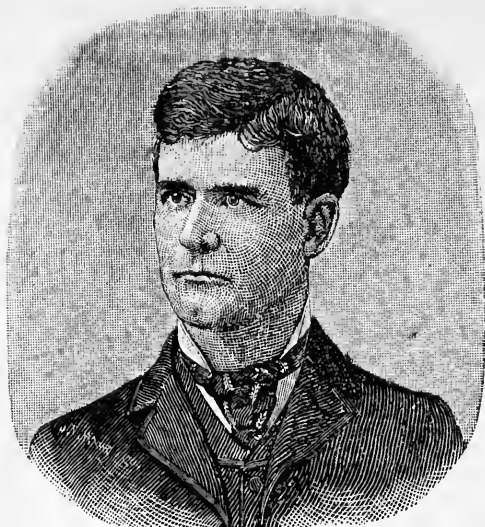
Principally Wholesale Dealers.

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Special attention given to COTTON.

315 Washington St.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.



# MULLIGAN THE PLUMBER.

JOHN J. MULLIGAN.

This enterprising gentlemen besides being a first-class plumber in every particular, fills the following responsible positions creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the citizens of Vicksburg, they having honored him with the same :

Treasurer Vicksburg Building Association.

Treasurer Vicksburg Fire Department.

President Washington Fire Department.

Captain, Catholic Knights St. John.

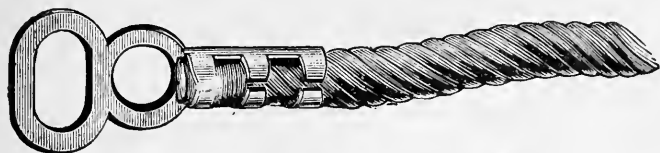
**Mulberry near Crawford St.,**

Telephone orders promptly attended to.

Vicksburg, Miss.

# Convenience and Utility Combined.

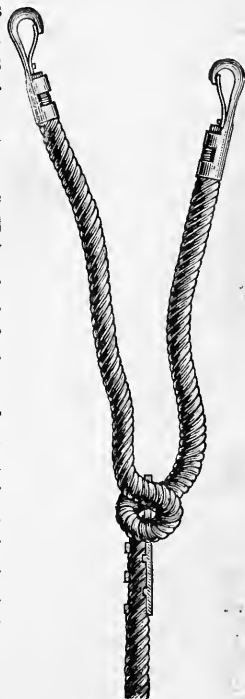
Something Useful as well as New.



The accompanying cuts illustrate, in sections, PEARCE, ATKINS & CO.'S Patent Driving Lines for single and double harness, manufactured only by them out of cotton rope.

These lines being made with snaps can be attached and detached more quickly than the regular buggy, cart or double check lines, for which they are a cheap strong and durable substitute.

The center adjustment of the check lines is an iron figure 8, as shown in the cut, which, presenting a smooth surface to the rope, renders the shifting of the checks an easy matter, and prevents the friction incident to the continued use of a buckle in the same place.



Another feature that should recommend these lines to general use, is that they are stronger than the average leather lines, and when the immense difference in price is considered, they will, no doubt, be welcomed as an important and a much-needed addition to the harness trade.

**Pearce, Atkins & Co.,**  
**Cincinnati, Ohio.**

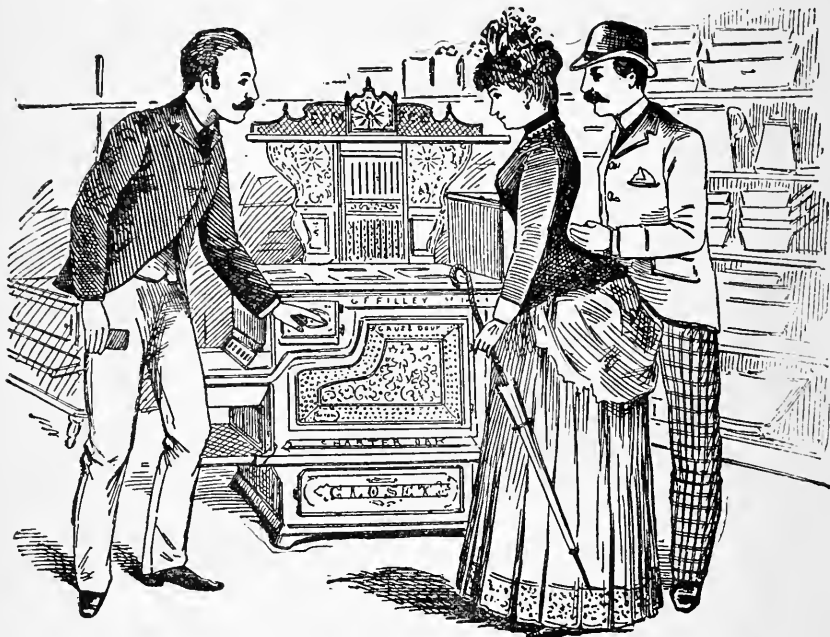
ESTABLISHED 1849.

# Excelsior Manufacturing Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

GILES F. FILLEY, President.  
ROBERT C. FILLEY, Treasurer.

CHAS. F. FILLEY, Vice President.  
GEO. C. DANA, Secretary.



**SALESMAN**—Yes, this is the stove you inquired for. As you say, it does not look exactly like the one your mother recommended you to buy, and which she thinks so much of, but it is a **Charter Oak Range**. We have the Cook Stoves of the same make but the Ranges are used more generally now, as they are more convenient. How long has your mother had her stove?

**YOUNG MARRIED LADY**—Oh! ever so long. She bought it when I was a baby, and has been using it ever since, and she told me I must get the same kind.

**SALESMAN**—Well, this is the same kind. That is, it is a Charter Oak, but you must remember that twenty years is a long time, and improvements have been made since your mother got hers. This Range has the wonderful **Wire Gauge Oven Door**, which you have probably heard of, as it is known and sold everywhere in connection with our Stoves and Ranges.

**YOUNG MARRIED LADY**—Oh! I remember now. She spoke about that, but I can't understand why that should make it so much better than our old stove, as that was as good as it could be.

**SALESMAN**—There is no doubt about its being much better; it is a wonderful improvement. It bakes everything so much nicer, and the meats are not dried up like they are in the old fashioned tight ovens. Why, a steak can be broiled in that oven as perfectly as over a charcoal fire, and the natural juices of the meat, which make it so appetizing, will all be retained. It is just the same with roast meats. Of course it is needless for me to speak of its other good qualities, as your mother's advice has made that unnecessary.

**YOUNG MARRIED LADY**—Well, of course, I will take it. Please have it put up as soon as you can, as we have no stove yet. We are just commencing housekeeping, you know.

LEE RICHARDSON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Vicksburg, Miss.

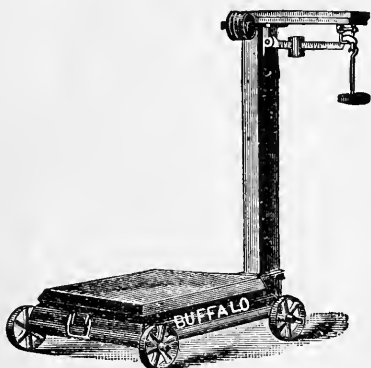
# Buffalo Scale Co.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Highest Grades Standard Scales.

All Sizes and Styles.



Wagon Scales. Cotton Scales.

Railroad Track Scales.

Dormant, Platform and Counter Scales.

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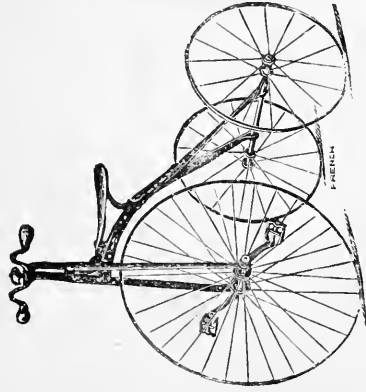
Adopted by the U. S. Government.

Four Gold Medals Awarded at the World's Exposition  
New Orleans.

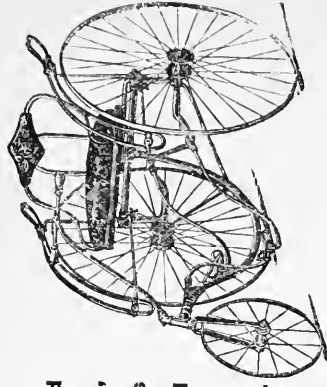
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**Lee Richardson & Co., Agents.**

**Vicksburg, Miss.**



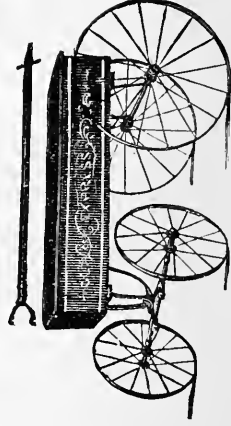
Children's Carriages, Reed and  
Rattan Furniture, Velocipedes,  
Bicycles, Tricycles, Express  
Wagons, Toy Barrows, Doll  
Cabs, &c., &c.



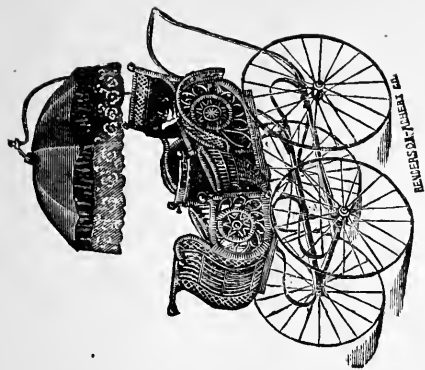
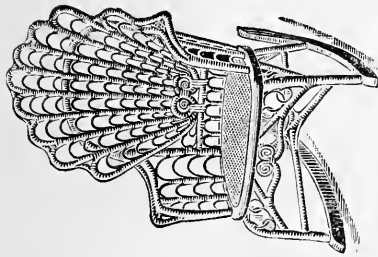
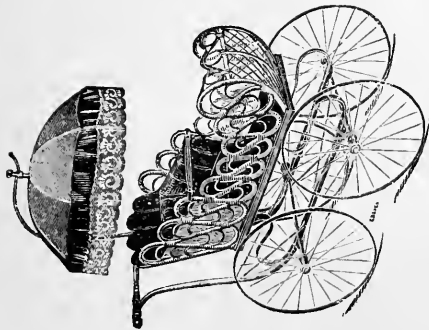
# GENDRON IRON WHEEL CO.,

Factory, 520 to 540 Superior Street, TOLEDO, Ohio, U. S. A.

BUY THE



GENDRON GOODS !



Buy the Gendron Goods!

**BUY THE  
GENDRON GOODS**  
in this line, we are the largest  
Factory in the World.



Be sure that you get the  
Genuine and Original Gendron  
as there are many imitations  
in the market.

THE WORLD WONDER  
**DR. CONDORY'S**  
AQUA TERRA!  
A SPEEDY AND SAFE HELP FOR  
SUFFERERS FROM  
**YELLOW FEVER.**

---

Through long study, and by experiments covering a period of more than twenty-two years in European and American hospitals, and in districts where yellow fever is prevalent, I have succeeded in discovering a remedy whereby every patient taken with yellow fever can be immediately cured, and the increase of the bacteria and micrococci not only stopped but destroyed. I have made my studies at my own expense, and have named my remedy Dr. Condory's Aqua Terra, and I have had the best success with it, and therefore am able to recommend it without hesitation as an infallible cure for yellow fever. When it is considered how many lives are lost annually by the terrific scourge known as yellow fever, the high importance of my discovery will be appreciated. I am certain that I will receive much opposition, and that when I say that I am prepared to surely cure yellow fever there will be many doubters. To all such I can only say that my experience of twenty years has demonstrated that the workings of my medicine, which is taken inwardly, have been such that I can now safely claim what I do for it. I have come to the conclusion that the cellular texture forms the radical fundament of all living things—in plants and animals, as well as the human organism. The cellular texture is taken as a basis not only for the sound and healthy body, but for the sick as well. This theory is the one taken by the celebrated naturalist, Dr. Virchow. This great man has established a new method of teaching, which he has termed cellular pathology.

Different phases of illness of the cellular tissues have shown the correctness of his theory. This theory does not, however, sufficiently explain many processes of sickness, especially the causes of epidemics. On this account science has endeavoured, through the assistance of the most perfect microscopic instruments, to solve the problem, especially in the case of yellow fever, and it has been demonstrated that the origin of this disease is to be found in the fungus germs. The bacteria go through a germinating process in the human body, increasing by degrees, creating irritation and disintegration of the most delicate textures of the human organism. If these organized



microscopic germs increase rapidly in such proportions that the body cannot control them, and if no counter poison is known which will destroy the workings of the fungi then death must follow. All fungi which are as yet known to be the disseminators of sickness belong to the species of schyzomicetii, and are called bacteria and micrococci. Every breath we take, every drink of water and many articles of food and nourishment which we consume contain quantities of fungi. It is true that most of it is harmless, since only certain species of these lower order of creatures have the properties to increase in the human body, and through this to cause illness. My Aqua Terra is the only sure remedy against this form of sickness. The mixture has the extraordinary quality to instantly destroy all the bacteria and micrococci, and restore the patient to his normal condition. The Aqua Terra is especially useful for ships, marine hospitals, and for armies. It has the property of lasting for years if kept in well-corked vessels.

DR. V. CONDORY.

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*The AQUA TERRA is sold in cases containing six bottles each, at \$5 per case or single bottles \$1.*

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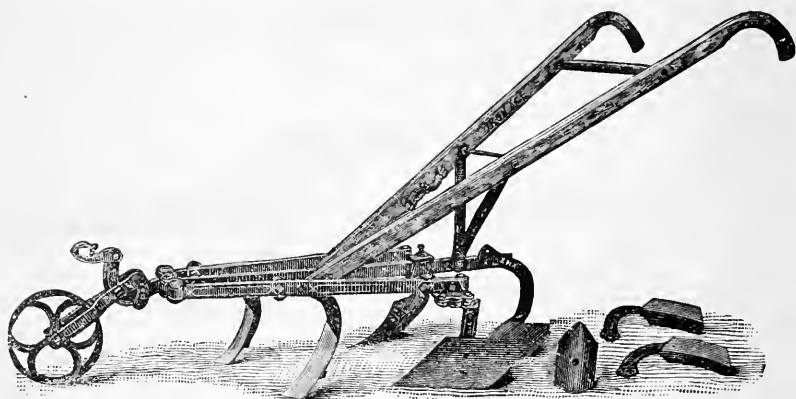
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Dr. V. Condory graduated in Germany, Austria, and America, formerly assistant physician of Prof. Dr. Ricord, Paris. From 20 years' experience in German and Austrian hospitals and special practice, guarantees a permanent cure in all private diseases, both sexes, Skin, Blood Poison, Strictures, and all diseases of the urinary organs. Married or single men, troubled with organic or nervous weakness, (Loss of Sexual Powers), especially Sterility, disorder in the Bowels, etc., Recent or Chronic Urethral Diseases, positively cured in 5 to 15 days, and the poison entirely eradicated from the system without the use of mercury or caustics, 826 Twelfth street, N. W. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 3 to 8 p. m.

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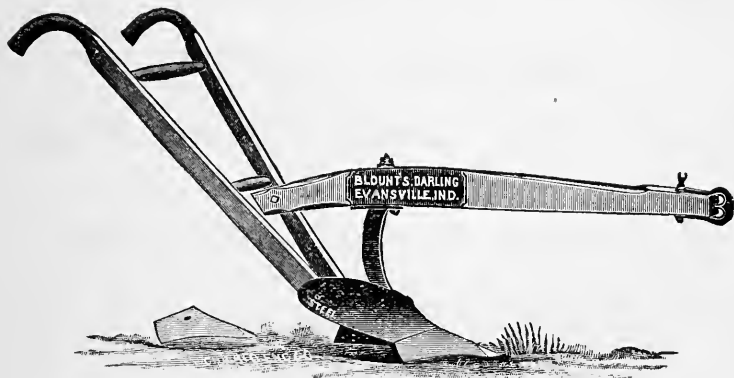
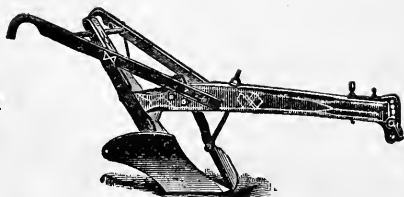
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(For Illustration See Page 113.)

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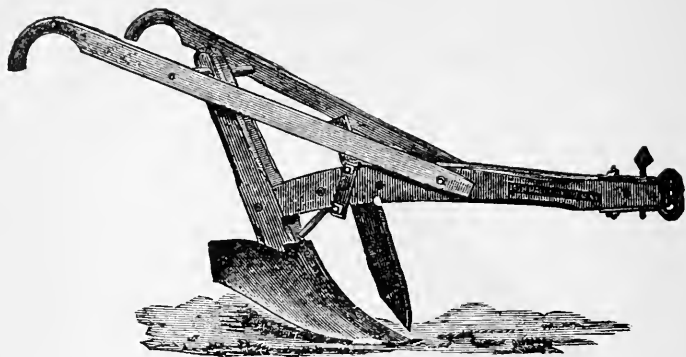
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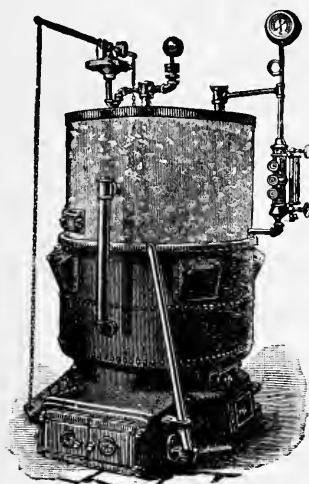
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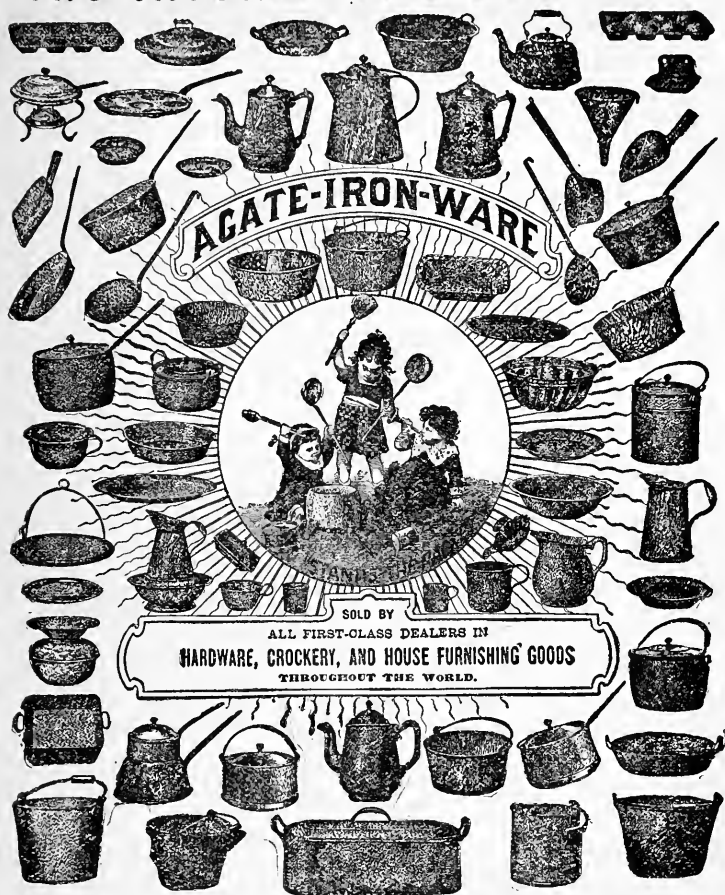
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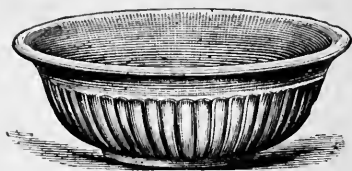
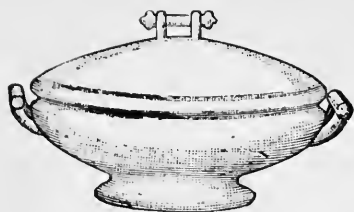
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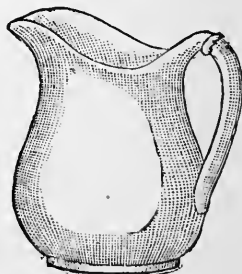
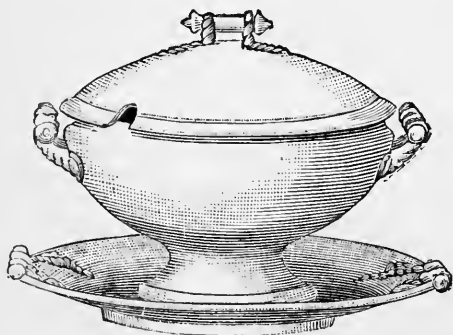


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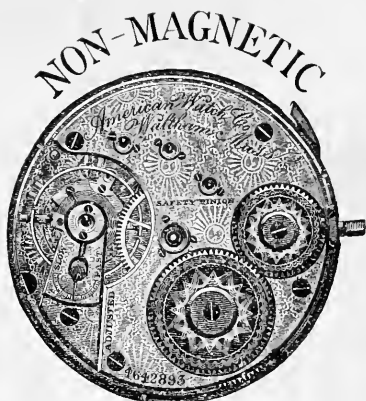
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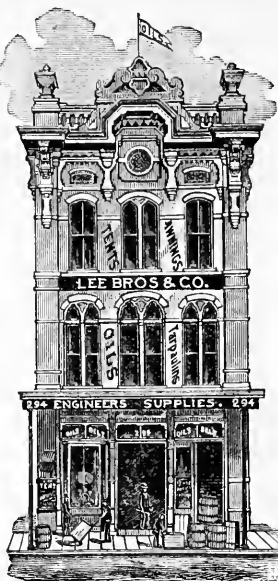
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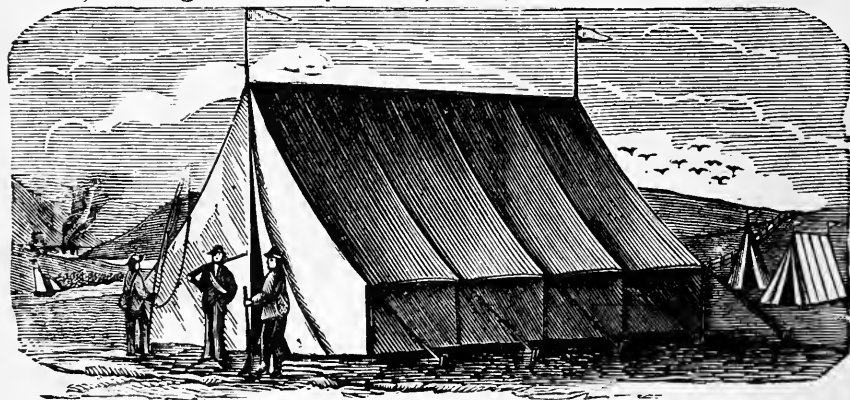


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COR. SYCAMORE AND FRONT STS.

# MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO.,

## BALTIMORE, Md.

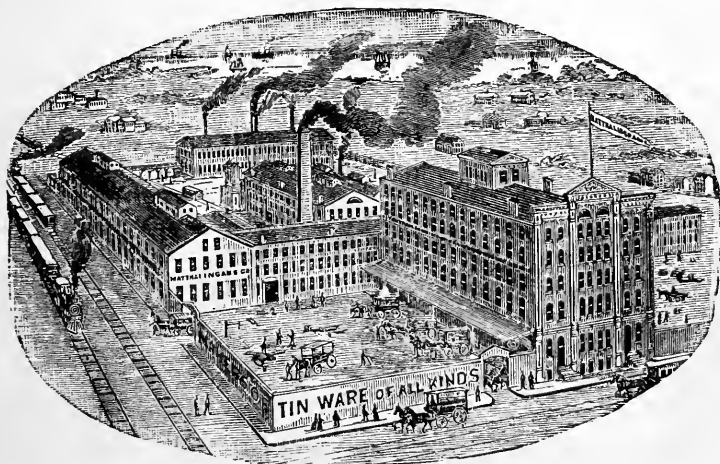
Manufacturers of a large  
line of  
Stamped Tinware,  
Patent Pieced Ware,  
Japanned Tinware,  
Improved Keyless Fly Fan,  
Embossed Silver Finished  
Tinware, and  
Sheet Metal Specialties.



We are the originators and  
Patentees of the Fire-Proof  
Bottom Pieced Ware, so  
favorably known in all sec-  
tions of the Country, and  
have the most improved  
machinery and best facilities  
in the world for producing  
this class of goods.

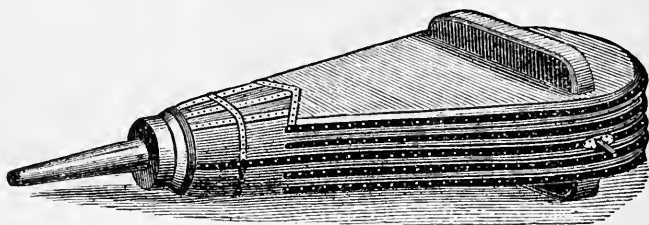


*OFFICE AND SALESROOMS: 120 HANOVER STREET.*



FACTORY BUILDING: Bounded by Ohio Avenue, Light, Byrd and  
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# SCOTT'S Standard Bellows



These Bellows are for sale by the  
Leading Dealers in

BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES.

GEO. M. SCOTT,

MANUFACTURER,

JOHNSON & 22d STS.,

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The "Banner" Planter.

Manufactured by

**MANSUR & TEBBETTS IMPLEMENT CO.,**

(Successors to Deere, Mansur & Co.),

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**

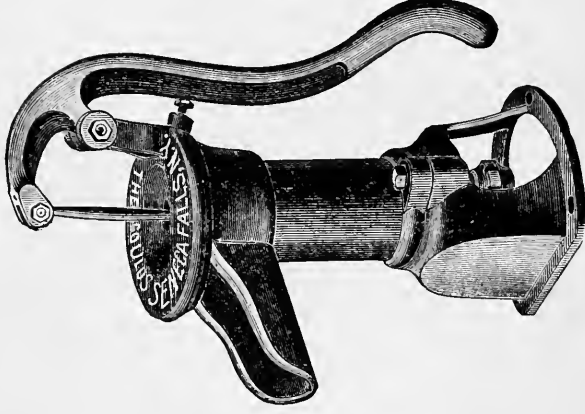


The "Sunset" Middlebreaker.

# The Gould's Manufacturing Co.,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

**Wind Mill Pumps,**  
**Cistern “**  
**Well “**  
**House Force “**  
**Water Lifters,**  
**Deep Well Pumps and**  
**Cylinders,**  
**Horse Powers and**  
**Irrigating Pumps,**  
**Skip Pumps,**



**Rotary Fire Pumps,**  
**Wine “**  
**Centrifugal “**  
**Boiler Feed “**  
**Air “**  
**Garden Spray “**  
**Hydraulic Rams,**  
**Yard and Fire Hydrants,**  
**Corn Shellers,**  
**Bells, &c., &c.**

No. 205}—GOULD'S HYDRAULIC RAM IN OPERATION.

**AND HYDRAULIC MACHINERY FOR EVERY MOTOR POWER.**

Factory, 46-56 Ovid St., Seneca Falls, N. Y. \* \* Warehouse, 60 Barclay St., New York.



# UNION OIL COMPANY COTTON SEED DEPARTMENT.

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J. J. HAYES,

The Great Cotton Seed Hustler,

(See Portrait, page 234)

AGENT FOR VICKSBURG, YAZOO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

**Office at Vicksburg, Miss.**

Highest Market Price Paid for Cotton Seed.

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HENRY MARK,

**Manager Union Oil Company,**

(See Portrait page 225)

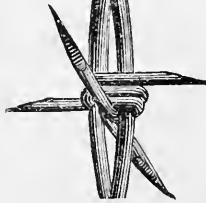
COTTON SEED DEPARTMENT,

New Orleans, La.

# Iowa Barb Wire Co.

98 READE STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Galvanized Barb Wire, Galvanized Twist Wire, Staples, Stretchers and Galvanized Wire for Market, Fence or Telephone use, etc., etc.



"IOWA"—4 Points.

Regular or Cattle Wire :  
Barbs 6 in. apart.

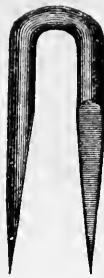
Thicket or Hog Wire :  
Barbs 3 in. apart.



## THE IOWA BARB WIRE

was tested at the U. S. Custom House at New Orleans with that of four other first-class manufacturers and found it bore a strain of 50 lbs. greater than the "Glidden" and from 150 to 200 lbs. greater than other makes of wire.

Staples.—No. 1, shows the exact size of our  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch Staples, (the standard size). We make 1,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  or 2 inch long from No. 9 Steel wire. They run about 70 to the pound, and are put up in kegs of 100 lbs.



"IOWA"—2 Points.

Regular or Cattle Wire :  
Barbs 5 in. apart.

Thicket or Hog Wire :  
Barbs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart.



## GALVANIZED TWIST WIRE.

—We furnish this without barbs when desired. It weighs about one pound to 18 feet, and will be found a much more durable fencing material than flat strip : runs farther to the pound, and IS SOLD AT AS LOW A PRICE.

Specify for only "Iowa" Wire.

Louis Hoffman Hardware Co., Agts., Vicksburg, Miss.

# BAKER

## Chain and Wagon Iron M'f'g Co.,

### ALLEGHENY, PA.

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Singletrees and Doubletrees in all sizes, Ironed with BAKER Clips. See that the clips have BAKER on them.

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**Trace Chains, Log Chains, Lumber Chains, and Fitting Crane Chains,  
COIL CHAIN.**

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SOUTHERN PLOW, or LOUISVILLE STEEL CLEVISSES, MEIKLE, or HEART SHAPE CLEVISSES, BULL LONG CLEVISSES.

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### Repair Links, Lap Links, Lap Rings, &c.

The Baker Oval Lap Rings are the cheapest. The Baker Lap Links are the only ones which have the laps so small as to fit into chain &c.

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## **SPECIAL FORGINGS.**

We are the best equipped concern in the world for SPECIAL FORGING, BENDING, PUNCHING, PRESSING, &c., in IRON and STEEL. Send specifications for prices on these and all other goods. Respectfully,

**BAKER CHAIN & WAGON IRON M'F'G CO.**

# The Oliver Chilled Plow Works

Continue to furnish the BEST PLOWS and the Largest assortment known to the trade.

Economical in repairs and an entire new cutting edge with each new share.

Repairs can always be obtained and you are sure of a perfect fit.

More than 1,200,000 OLIVER PLOWS in actual use.

The ORIGINAL and ONLY genuine Chilled Plows made.

Adapted to a greater variety of soils than any other Plow.

For ease of management and lightness of draft, without a competitor.



Finally these Plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more popular and given better satisfaction than any other Plows on the face of the Globe.

**Call on any of our Agents and learn all about the Best Plow Made.**

**Manufactured by the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, South Bend, Indiana.**

# NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO.

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15 Park Row, New York.

OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE U. S. OF

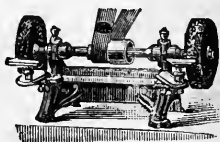
## Vulcanized Rubber Fabrics For Mechanical Purposes.

Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose,



SOLID VULCANITE  
EMERY WHEELS,

Run Easy and Safe,  
Cool and True.



## Rubber Fruit Jar-Rings.

## Rubber Mats, Matting and Stair-Treads,

—FOR—

Halls, Floors,  
STONE AND IRON  
Stairways, &c.



RUBBER GOODS

—FOR—

AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS.

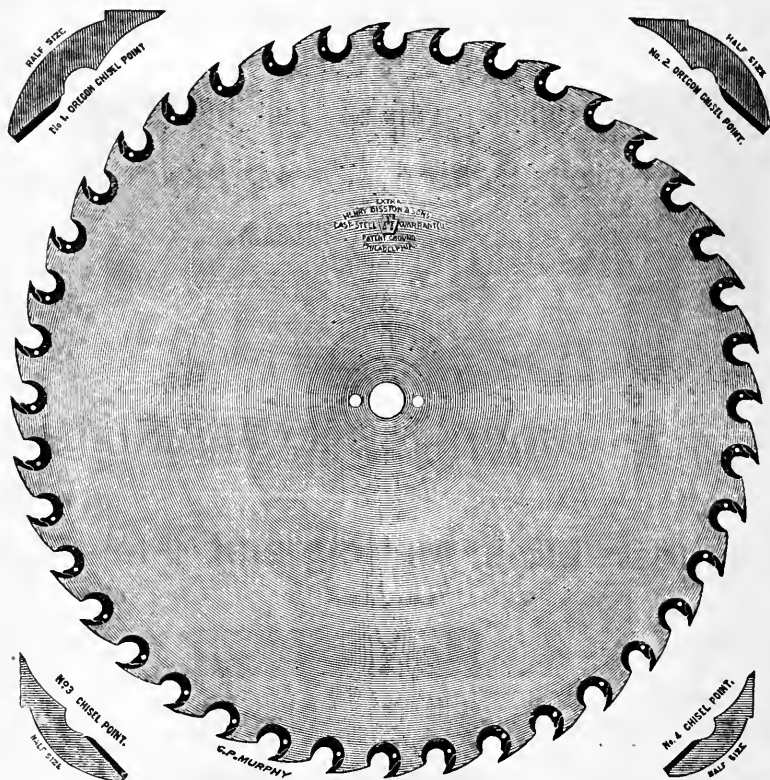
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1206 E. Main St., ATLANTA, 16 Decatur St., CHARLES-  
TON, 160 Meeting St., CINCINNATI, 161 W. Pearl St.

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(INCORPORATED)

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Disston's Celebrated Patent Inserted Chisel Tooth Circular Saws.

(FOUR SIZES OF TEETH,)

## BAND SAWS.

Disston's Saws are used wherever lumber is made, and are the Standard by which all others are judged. Every saw warranted. The "Lumberman's Hand Book," mailed free on application.

# COLLINS & CO.,

—HARTFORD.—

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### PLANTATION TOOLS,

## Steel Plows, Cast in Shape.

Parties desiring Goods of Extra Quality will order  
the **COLLINS STAMP**.

Catalogues sent on Application.

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# STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., Iron Founders and Enamellers.

LARGEST & WORKS OF ITS CLASS

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THE WORLD.



NATURAL GAS.

OPERATED ENTIRELY BY

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**Enameled Iron Bath Tubs a specialty.**

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OUR 012 BUTCHER KNIFE.

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## GREEN RIVER WORKS.

### TURNER'S FALLS, WYSS. U. S. A.

### OLDEST AND LARGEST AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS



# The Gem Ice Cream Freezer

IS DESIGNED

**Especially For Family Use**  
to make best Ice Cream, etc., in  
least time, at smallest cost.

Descriptive catalogue containing recipes for fifty Ice Creams, Water Ices, Frozen Fruits, Desserts, etc., with full directions for making, mailed free on application, by the Manufacturers.

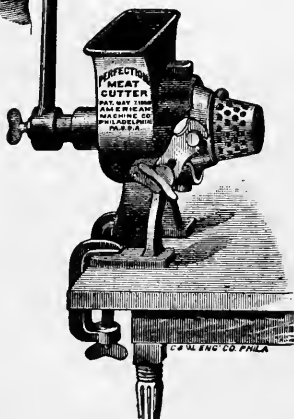


## *The Gem Freezer* *The Best in the World.*



### The Gem Ice Cream Freezer and Perfection Meat Cutter

ARE BOTH USED AND RECOMMENDED BY  
MRS. S. T. RORER, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.  
Editor of "Table Talk." Author of "Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book." Good Ways in  
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### THE PERFECTION MEAT CUTTER

is the latest, best and most satisfactory  
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Descriptive catalogues, containing sixty Recipes for Plain and Fancy Dishes, by Mrs. S. T. Rorer, that can be prepared with this Cutter, mailed free on application.

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## PLOWS, CULTIVATING IMPLEMENTS, Etc., Etc.

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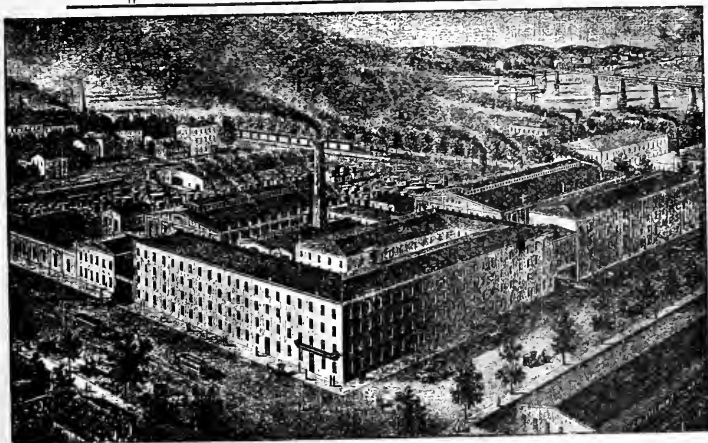
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We use the HIGHEST GRADE OF SWEDES IRON, made especially for us. Quality fully guaranteed. The best Shoers acknowledge them to be

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THE STANDARD AND ONLY RELIABLE LOW-PRICED NAILS.

MADE FROM

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Equal to any cheap

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# THE HAZEN CO.,

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(BLUE BRAND)

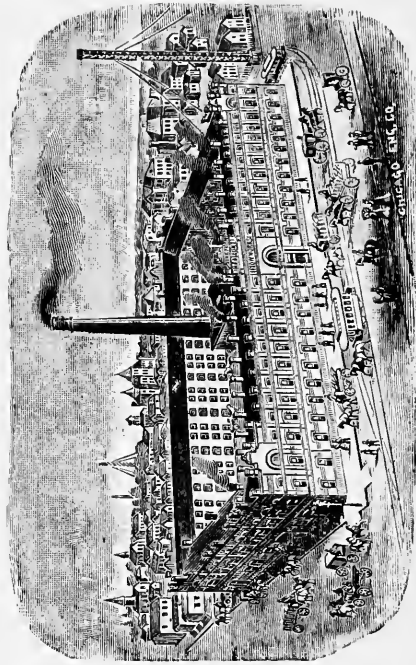
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**AND STEEL GAS PIPE.**

Barbed and Smooth Fence Wire.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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# Blount's True Blue, Royal Beauty, Daisy and Darling Plows,

RIDING AND WALKING CULTIVATORS.

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Very truly yours,

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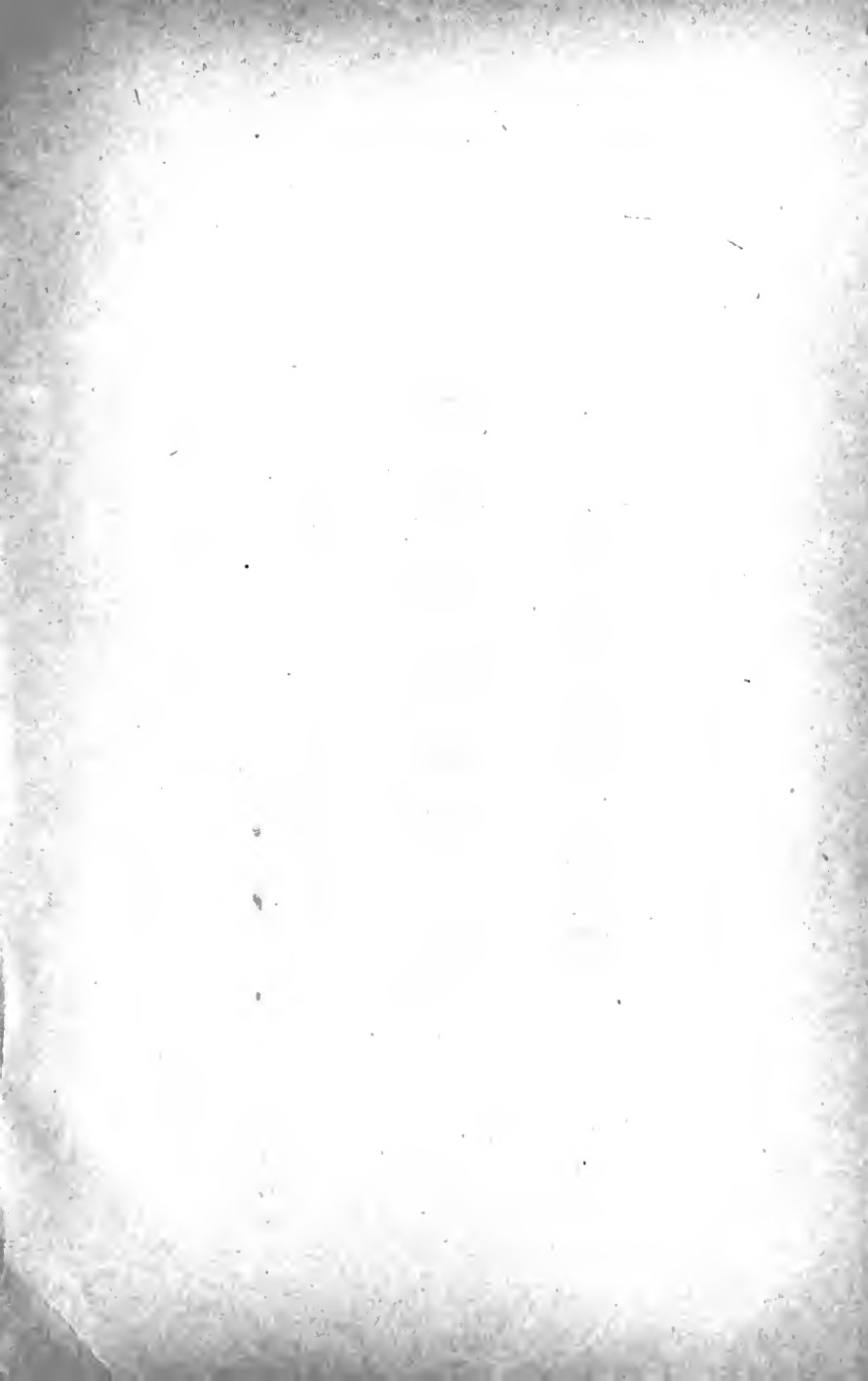
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